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No Prospect Of Peace In Far East

Tokio Rejects China's Conditions

TIENTSIN TALKS END IN RUPTURE

Once War Begins There Is No Turning Back, Says Chiang

KULING, July 19.

General Chiang-kai-Shek, China's Premier and Generalissimo in a statement said that China's sovereign rights could not be sacrificed even at the expense of war. He added, once war was begun there could be no looking back.

Marshal Chiang-kai-Shek elaborated four points:

Firstly, any kind of settlement must not infringe China's territorial integrity and sovereign rights;

Secondly illegal alteration of the status of Hopei and Chahar Political Council as fixed by the Central Government should not be allowed;

Thirdly, objection registered against removal by outside pressure of local officials appointed by the Central Government;

Fourthly, no restriction shall be placed on the positions held by the 29th army.—Reuter's Special.

MINIMUM CONDITIONS

KULING, July 19.

Marshal Chiang-kai-Shek elaborated the four points as the minimum conditions possible as basis of negotiations, the important of which was that China's territorial integrity and sovereign rights must not be infringed. "We are anxious for peace, but not peace at any cost. To seek peace once war has begun will only mean that the terms will be the subjugation of the nation and complete annihilation of the race."

NO EASY PEACE.

He contended that obviously Lukouchiao was not a sudden accidental development. "We must realise that the other side has a very definite purpose towards us and peace will not be easily secured. If we allow Lukouchiao to be forcibly occupied, the result will be that our ancient capital will be lost. Peiping will become a second Mukden and Hopei and Chahar will share the fate of the four north-eastern provinces. We are not making war. We are meeting attacks on our existence".—Reuter.

FREE ACTION AFTER TO-MORROW

TOKIO, July 19.

According to Japanese sources at Tientsin the Japanese Garrison headquarters there announces that "in view of the fact that Chinese troops are continuing to fire on Japanese patrols. Japanese Troops will take free action after to-morrow."—Reuter.

CHINESE PROPOSALS REJECTED

SHANGHAI: July 19.

It is learned that the Chinese proposals have been rejected by the Japanese.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S LAST WARNING

LONDON: July 19.

The situation in the Far East has darkened considerably. The Japanese Military Attache at Nanking has delivered to the Chinese Foreign Office "the last warning" demanding the withdrawal to original positions of the Central Government troops and aircraft sent to Hopei.—Reuter.

RUPTURE IN PEACE TALKS

TOKIO: July 19.

It is reported from Tientsin that negotiations for a settlement ruptured when the Chinese troops entrenching themselves at Lukochiao opened fire on the Japanese advance guards. Opinion is expressed that nothing short of a miracle can prevent a major struggle.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS WITHDRAWN

HONGKONG, July 19.

All British troops except one Company are withdrawing from Shanhaikwan to concentrate in Tientsin, although no trouble is expected there at present.—Reuter.

NANKING PREPARING FOR EVENTUALITIES

NANKING: July 19.

While emphasising that they were making every effort to secure a peaceful solution, the Chinese authorities at Nanking are rushing preparations for all eventualities.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

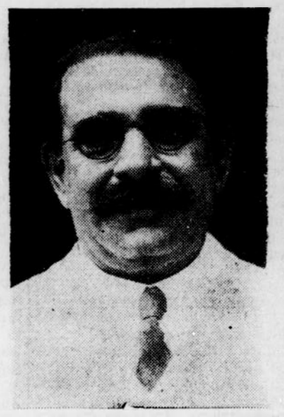
BATTLE ON MADRID FRONT

MADRID: July 19.

One of the most violent battles since the beginning of Civil War is now raging in West Madrid where the Insurgents are endeavouring the recapture of three villages of Brunet, Quijornu and Villaneuva Del Pardillo, forming the advance positions of big scale Government's offensive launched a fortnight ago. The Insurgent artillery began heavy bombardment lasting six hours after which the Insurgent infantry supported by tanks attacked the three villages, but it is learnt that the Government forces held firm.—Reuter.

Congress March To Council Hall (PAGE 12).

Mr. L. M. Patil (Congress), Minister for Industries and Labour., Bombay.



Dr. M. D. Gilder (Congress), Minister for Health, Bombay.

Mr. Morarji Desai (Congress), Revenue Minister, Bombay.

Lid Off Zanzibar Betrayal

Zafrulla And Bajpai Exposed

REVELATIONS ABOUT LONDON TALKS

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON: July 19.

H.H. the Aga Khan, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. Anantani and other prominent Indians are painfully surprised by the report that the Government of India have accepted the Zanzibar Clove Bill as satisfactory.

From every point of view—from Mincing Lane to the Indian National Association of Zanzibar—the Government of India's acquiescence in the Bill is nothing less than abject surrender of India's right of freedom of trade.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

In this connection, I am in a position to reveal what transpired behind the scenes between the Colonial Office and Sir M. Zafrulla Khan and Sir G. S. Bajpai, who are Government of India's representatives at present in London.

ASSURANCE TO ORMSBY-GORE

I understand that Sir M. Zafrulla and Sir G. S. Bajpai in spite of the lead given by Sir Purshottamdas and H. H. the Aga Khan, gave assurances to Maj. Ormsby-Gore that India had no part in the complaint against the legislation. Therefore, writing to Mr. Creech Jones, Labour M.P., Maj. Ormsby-Gore stated that the Government of India and its two representatives in London, were generally satisfied with regard to the Bill.

A similar letter from Earl Winterton corroborates Maj. Ormsby-Gore's contention.

SURPRISING TERM

But non-official Indians and Englishmen, who have taken deep interest in the Bill ask the question: "How on earth, the Government of India's two representatives could approve of the legislation when it is common knowledge that the Bill does not meet the requirements of the principle of freedom of trade, but results in the elimination of Indians from clove trade?"

From talks with several prominent Indians, I gather that there is a general feeling that Indian representatives of the Central Legislature should demand explanation of the Government of India's sudden surrender.

RECALL REPRESENTATIVES.

It is also suggested that, if the Government of India refuses to give effect to the wishes of the Indian merchants in Zanzibar, India's representatives on the Indo-British Trade Talks should be withdrawn forthwith. It is said that no trade agreement by India with Britain was possible so long as a prominent section of India's trade is treated mercilessly in the Empire itself.

OR PUT EMBARGO ON CLOVES.

Another suggestion is that the Central Legislature should demand immediate embargo on the import of Zanzibar cloves into India

Mr. K. M. Munshi (Congress), Minister for Law and Order, Bombay.

ALLOCATION OF PORTFOLIOS

POONA, July 19.

The following, it is understood, will be the distribution of portfolios of the Congress Ministry.—

B. G. Kher, Premier (Education and General).

Mr. K. M. Munshi (Law and Order).

Mr. L. M. Patil (Labour and Industries).

Mr. M. R. Desai (Revenue).

Mr. Lathe (Finance).

Dr. M. D. Gilder (Excise and Public Health).

It is understood that the seventh Minister, who will be a Muslim will be in charge of local Self-Government.—A. P.

U. P. ADVOCATE-GENERAL

Sir Wazir Hasan To Be Appointed

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 19.

It is reported that the Congress Government here is likely to appoint Sir Wazir Hasan as Advocate-General. The post was originally to go to Dr. Katju, who, has joined the Ministry.

Bombay's Muslim Minister

Mr. Yasin Noori To Be Included In Congress Cabinet

(From Our Special Correspondent) (By Direct Telephone)

POONA, July 19.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad arrived here by 4 p.m. to-day in connection with the selection of the Muslim Member of the Bombay Cabinet.

They both addressed a mammoth meeting in the evening in the City and congratulated the Chief Minister Mr. Kher.

Mr. Kher, Chief Minister, in consultation with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, it is understood, has selected Mr. Yasin Noori of Ahmedabad as the seventh Member of his Cabinet.

It is definitely understood that the election of Mr. Mavlankar for Speakership of the Assembly will be uncontested while that of Mr. Pakwasa for the Presidentship of the Upper Chamber will also be un-opposed.

The Ministers visited the Prabhat Film Company at Prabhat Nagar, where they were entertained to-day. A film was taken and a speech of the Chief Minister was recorded.

Sardar Vallabhbhai is staying here till to-morrow noon while Maulana Abul Kalam Azad left for Bombay to-night.

GUIDING LIGHT FOR BOMBAY CABINET

Election Manifesto And Mahatma's Advice

POONA: July 19.

Emerging out of the Government House after the oath-taking ceremony, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher and his colleagues were first greeted by the "United Press" representative, to whom he gave the following message for the people of this Presidency:—

"This day I and my colleagues have shouldered new responsibilities, and with the co-operation of our colleagues in the Legislature and goodwill of the public outside, we hope to carry them out.

"The Congress Election Manifesto and its resolutions will be our guiding light. We will try to shape our policy in the Legislature as well as in the day-to-day administration.

"Mahatma Gandhi has pointed out the way which the Congress Ministers should follow, and it will be our earnest endeavour to follow his advice."—United Press.

Biggest Air Battle Fought Over Madrid

160 'PLANES IN ACTION

Half Million Spanish Bayonets Will Defend Democracy At All Costs

MADRID, July 19.

The biggest air battle in history was fought over the north-west frontier of Madrid. 160 'planes were in action for over an hour. Government claim that 18 Insurgent machines and 4 Republican were shot down.—Reuter.

BRITISH WARNING TO FRANCO

LONDON: July 19.

Mr. Eden announced in the House of Commons that the British Ambassador at Hendaye has been instructed to demand the release of "Moltan" and her crew stating that the Government would hold Gen. Franco's authorities responsible for any injury or damage sustained.—Reuter.

NAZI-FRANCO TRADE PACT

BERLIN, July 19.

A trade agreement between Germany and Nationalist Spain has been officially announced.—Reuter.

OFFENSIVE ON MADRID WITH VENGEANCE

HENDAYE, July 18.

The insurgents are reported to have resumed the offensive in West Madrid with a vengeance.

Thirty-six bombing 'planes working in relays and escorted by 112 fighters are stated to have continuously attacked the Government positions in Villanueva Del Pardillo and Brunete without resistance from Government aviation.

The insurgents claim that their infantry subsequently reached their local objectives without opposition as the Government lines were untenable owing to air attacks.

The San Sebastian Press reports the despatch of numerous troop trains from Burgos, Vitorial and San Sebastian to Santander and Austurian fronts.

A Queipo Dellano broadcast claimed that Government 'planes were shot down and 12 captured after forced landings, on the Madrid front between July 1 and 16 and also that 21 tanks were destroyed by artillery and nine others captured.—Reuter.

GERMANS & ITALIANS WANT SPANISH MINES

VALENCIA, July 18.

"The Germans and the Italians are not here to defeat the republic but to take our mines and naval bases in order to check other powers like Britain and France" declared President Manuel Azana addressing a crowded meeting here on the occasion of the anniversary of the beginning of the war.

President Azana denounced the proposal to grant the insurgents belligerent rights as an impertinent intervention.

He stated that the only non-intervention realised was that of the League.

He concluded that the Government's military strength was better. "I know there are half a million Spanish bayonets which will not let themselves be vanquished."—Reuter.

FRANCO'S CANNON CAN CLOSE GIBRALTER

Menace To Britain In The Mediterranean

LONDON, July 19.

At the introduction of the Foreign Affairs debate in the House of Commons Mr. Eden said that no nation wanted the Spanish war to become a European war, yet if the nations did not now sincerely co-operate on the basis they had all accepted, we should drift perilously near it.

WILL DEFEND HER INTERESTS.

Britain had every intention of defending its national interests in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, but she had no intention of challenging the interests of others. We adhered to the Mediterranean Agreement with Italy. The Mediterranean was the main arterial road and there was plenty of room for all.

BRITISH POLICY.

The British foreign policy would never be based on the motive of revenge; Vendetta had no English equivalent. They wished to live in peace and friendship with their neighbours in the Mediterranean. This also applies to the Red Sea. It had always been a major British interest that a great Power including ourselves should establish itself on the eastern shore of the Red Sea.

FAR EAST.

Referring to the Far East he asked if it was too much to hope that both China and Japan would make a determined effort to find a comprehensive settlement? As long as incidents were patched by local settlements, the situation would remain charged with danger.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE.

Mr. Eden continued that trade negotiations with America were very welcome and it was the desire of both the Governments that such an agreement should be a practical contribution to the development of international trade and the promotion of world peace through economic agreements.

Mr. Eden concluded dwelling on the excellent Anglo-French relations which he described as one of the factors which had enabled

(Continued On Page 7 Col. 7.)

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Wanted immediately Operation Theatre Nurse, Lady Compounder and fully qualified Nurses, Hospital Ahmedabad. Apply Box No. 8764, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—An experienced Chief Mechanical Engineer for a 700 tons sugar factory in Deccan—must be really capable. Experience of Krupps machinery preferred. Apply sharp stating age, qualifications previous experience, minimum salary required, with copies of testimonials, to Box No. 8761, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Manager for some branches to be opened in Bombay Presidency on Rs. 100 p.m. to start. Reply to: Eastern National Bank, Ltd., (B), Post Box No. 10009 Calcutta. (5283)

Wanted candidates to qualify as Engineers: Overseers through Postal training. Apply:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (8617)

145. SCHOOLS (LOCAL)

Wanted candidates for Guarantee course. No service, no fee. Scholarship and fare paid. Guarantee Prospectus on two annas. Royal College, Main Road, Dadar, Bombay. (8739)

Senior Cambridge Institute. All Matric failed lose not this chance. Appear for December Cambridge examination. Last date is the 10th of July. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, 13th Lane, Khetwadi Back Road. (5465)

174. BOOKS

Free! Copy of "Guide to Health and Pleasure" in Married Life. Paris Import Company, Ferozepore (Punjab). (8751)

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Wanted Energetic Agents to Sell our well-reputed silks, sarees and woollens. Pay Rs. 125 p.m. Jindals Limited, Ludhiana. (8733)

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4. Applications should be addressed to the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, 10, Nicol Road, Bombay.

5861

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Dated this 19th day of July 1937.

PURNANAND & JASUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(5805)

SIMPLIFICATION OF URDU SCRIPT

Calcutta Scholar Evolves Special System

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Mr. Abul Hasanat a young research scholar of Calcutta claims to have invented a method of his own by means of which the supposed difficulties, which the learners of Urdu, specially those to whom it is not the mother tongue experience, will be much obviated.

Mr. Hasanat, at a recent meeting of the distinguished Urdu scholars of Calcutta presided over by Dr. Sanaullah, Ph. D. placed his scheme for their consideration. They by a resolution agreed to support the scheme of Mr. Hasanat.

After graduating from the Emadia Madrasa (Patna) in 1922, Mr. Hasanat who hails from Shar village in the district of Sahabad, joined a Urdu Publishing House in Calcutta. Here he had the ample opportunities of studying the Urdu script in all its aspects. He studied the different types of the script with the zeal of a reformer and busied himself in understanding the view-points of those who opposed to the Urdu script and held that it should be either Romanised or put in the garb of any Sanskritic language like Hindi.

CAUSE FOR DISTASTE OF URDU

He studied the difficulties that opposite school felt in championing the cause of the Urdu script and noticed that their prevailing distaste for Urdu script was due more to misconception about the language and less to its inherent deficiency.

All the objections, he says in course of an interview with the Associated Press, can be successfully met by the system that he has evolved. He has found that the vowel symbols in the Urdu script which are generally kept hidden should be explicity used and that combination of one letter with another and the combined symbols should be done away with. This, says he, will bring about the desired reforms, and will reduce the number of original and combined letters of the script to the irreducible figure of 22. The separated letters with the vowel notes attached to them will provide ample facilities to the lovers and the learners of the Urdu language to master it even within a fortnight.

His method which was outlined before the gathering was critically discussed and subsequently appreciated by the Urdu scholars present at the meeting.

He now claims that his method is not only applicable in the case of Urdu only but also for languages like Persian and Arabic. —A.P.

INDIA INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE IN TOKIO

(From A Correspondent)

The Friends of India Society held a reception on Wednesday (16th June, 1937) evening, in the Nakamuraya restaurant, Shinjiku, Tokyo, in honour of Mr. Kasetsu Nosu, the Japanese artist, who returned recently from India, where he painted murals in a new Buddhist temple, and Mr. Masu, who has come after studying Indian music at the institute of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

Mr. Rash Behari Bose, director of the society, introduced the guests of honour, and Prof. N. Kimura and others paid tributes to their services to Indo-Japanese friendship.

More than 60 persons attended including Dr. J. Takakusu, Buddhist scholar, Rev. Kaneko, of the Zojoji, Mr. Kusuu, of the Kokuryukai, Mr. Y. Wako, president of the Greater Asia Independence Association, Dr. M. Ishikawa, of the Japan Cultural Federation, and Mr. Yone Noguchi, noted poet. The function closed with Indian music.

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INDORE AWARD ON WAGE-CUT

Workers Are Dissatisfied With It

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, July 18.

The Prime Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar Sir S.M. Bapna gave his award in the local textile mills wage dispute.

The award contains 27 typed foolscap sheets. The arbitrator says "I have given very careful consideration to the view points of both the parties and decide that the following cuts be enforced with effect from the 1st November 1936:—

The names of mills are:—

1. The Malwa United Mills (Two and a half annas in a rupee in dearness allowance).
2. The Hukumchand Mills (One and a quarter annas in a rupee in dearness allowance)
3. The Kalyanmal Mills (One and a quarter anna in a rupee in dearness allowance).
4. The Swadeshi Mills (One anna in a rupee) in consolidated wages.
5. The Rajkumar Mills. The cut made by the management in September, 1936 subject to the following limitation.

These cuts will be subject to the limitation that no cut in the dearness allowance on consolidated wages will reduce a worker's wage including dearness allowance, to below a minimum of Rs. 15 per mensem and no wages of Rs. 15/- or below including dearness allowance will be affected by the cut.

FOR THREE YEARS

There will be no cut in the Bhandari and State Mills. The award shall remain in force for a period of three years. After this period, each party may ask for reconsideration, if there be any change in the circumstances justifying it.

Besides these, several recommendations have been made to redress the general grievances of the labourers, and in the end, the arbitrator has appealed that the millowners and the workers should co-operate to carry out the terms of my award. In giving my decision on the main issue and making certain recommendations to the mill-owners "I have been solely guided by the welfare of the industry".

The award was announced in office and it was conveyed to the labourers in a general meeting, where several thousand labourers were present. The labourers are much dissatisfied and they are considering to protest against the award

Meanwhile, it is rumoured that the State Cabinet is considering the issue of a Special Ordinance that if any labourer protests against the award, he would be fined upto Rs. 1,000 or would be sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

If such ordinance is issued it would make the issue very complicated.

BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTE

List Of Successful Candidates

The following students of Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute have passed the Indian Institute of Bankers' Examinations held in May, 1937:—

PART I. (Complete): R. N. Balsara; D. V. Sapre and M. S. Patel.

PART II. (Complete): Miss B. B. Mistry B.A.; A. S. Viswanathan; F. P. Panthaki and S. B. Talgeri.

The following students have passed in the subjects mentioned below of Parts I. and II. Examinations of the Indian Institute of Bankers:—

PART I.

PRACTICE AND LAW OF BANKING: R. N. Balsara; D. V. Sapre; M. K Unwalla; B. C. Khumbatta; D. N. Atre; M. G V. Nair and R. S. Mehta.

ECONOMICS: R. N. Balsara; D. V. Sapre; M. S. Patel; M. K. Unwalla; W. D'Mello; B. C. Khumbatta; D. N. Attre; and B. K. Shroff.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION: R. N. Balsara and W. D'Mello

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY: R. N. Balsara; B. R. Pavri; M. K. Unwalla; W. D'Mello; B. C. Khumbatta and R. S. Mehta.

BOOOK-KEEPING AND COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC: R. N. Bulsara; G. W. Kothare; M. K. Unwalla; W. D'Mello; E. F. Master; B. C. Khambatta and F. H. Surty.

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CONGRESS WAR ON REPRESSIVE LAWS

S. K. Basu's Comprehensive Bill For Bengal Assembly

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The "United Press" understands that advantage is proposed to be taken by the Congress Party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly of the provision made in Section 100 of the Government of India Act, 1935, for a determined effort to secure during the ensuing Budget session, the repeal of Regulation III of 1818 in so far as it is applicable for the preservation of security from internal commotion in this province as also several other repressive enactments which had empowered the Executive authorities to interfere by ex-parte orders with the daily life of individuals, classes and communities in Bengal and also by ousting the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts of law

S. K. BASU'S MOVE.

In furtherance of this objective, Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, a prominent member of the Congress party in the Bengal Legislature, has tabled a Bill which besides seeking to repeal Regulation III of 1818 also proposes to secure removal from the Statute Book of the following enactments:—(1) The Indian "Unlawful Association", Part 1 having already been repealed, (2) the third schedule of the Press Law Repeal and Amendment Act of 1922, which places the onus upon the newspapers concerned to prove their innocence, which having regard to the very wide terms of the sections of this Act, it is almost impossible to do (3) the whole of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act (Supplementary) of 1925, (4) the whole of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931, (5) the whole of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (Supplementary) Act of 1932, (6) the whole of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act of 1932, (7) the whole of Bengal Public Security Act of 1932, (8) the whole of the Bengal Smuggling of Arms Act, 1934, (9) the whole of the Bengal Public Security (extending) Act of 1935.

The Congress Party also have given notice of resolutions recommending the release of all detenus and political prisoners, revision of the Jail Code, repeal of all "repressive" laws; reduction in the number of Ministers and reduction in the cost of administration.

The appointment of a Committee to inquire into the problem of unemployment in Bengal is the subject-matter of another resolution of which also notice has been given by several members of the Congress Party.—United Press.

Chinese Schools In Burma

RANGOON, (By Mail).

The overseas Chinese in Burma made a representation to the Overseas Affairs Commission, Nanking, requesting them to take an active hand in directing and supervising the education of the Chinese students in this province. As a result the Central Government at Nanking has decided to depute a Special Commissioner to Burma to supervise the administration of the Chinese schools and to work out a definite plan for their future improvement.

It may be mentioned here that although there are a large number of Chinese Schools in Rangoon and the districts of Burma none of them is under the direction or supervision of the Educational Department of the Burma Government, which does not contribute anything in that direction.—United Press.

Chinese Books For Vishwabharati

SANTINIKETAN (By Mail).

Intimation has been received here by Prof. Tan Yun Shan, Director of the "Cheena-Bhavana" of Vishwabharati that a consignment of 31 crates containing the second instalment of Chinese books has been despatched from China by the Sino-Indian Cultural Society as a gift to Vishwabharati's department of Chinese studies.

It may be recalled that the first instalment, which was received about the same time last year consisted of 100,000 volumes in Chinese being valuable publications on a variety of subjects such as religion, literature, science and art.—United Press

BENGAL COUNCIL

Resolutions And Bills

CALCUTTA, July 18.

The Bengal Assembly Party tonight, it is understood, discussed resolutions and Bills which they will move during the ensuing session.

The most important resolution already tabled, embodying the Congress ideal of rural reconstruction which was also discussed recommends to the Government to take immediate steps to acquire all landed interests in agricultural lands above those of cultivating tenants, private fishery rights and setting apart of additional revenue thus derived for the introduction of free primary education, rural medical relief and the providing of each village and union with a school and dispensary respectively.

The resolution further recommends the raising of a loan for holding agriculturists, establishing famine and unemployment relief, and providing trained youths with a start in small industries farming, etc.

The resolution suggests that a committee be formed to report to the legislature on the formulation of a scheme for implementing the resolution and suggesting measures with a view to give effect to the same

The Congress Bills approved to-night include one repealing repressive laws and the Bengal Development Act amending bill. —A. P.

Congress Worker Acquitted

(From Our Correspondent.)

AGRA, (By Mail.)

Judgment was delivered on Monday last by the District Magistrate Muttra acquitting Lala Kedar Nath a Congress worker of Agra, who was being prosecuted under Section 110 Cr. P. C.

STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

At meeting of prominent students of Agra it was decided that an Association of Students of Agra be formed as soon as possible. A general meeting of all the students of different colleges will be held on 24th July. It has been decided to invite Dr. Md. Ashraf, to perform the opening ceremony of the Association.

Skin Itch Cause Curbed Overnight

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams and pores where germs hide and cause terrible Itching, Cracking, Eczema, Peeling, Burning, Acne, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Blackheads, Pimples, Foot Itch and other blemishes. Ordinary treatments give only temporary relief because they do not kill the germ cause. The new discovery, Nixoderm, kills the germs the very first night and is guaranteed to give you a soft, clear, attractive, smooth skin in one week, or money back. Get guaranteed Nixoderm from your chemist today and remove the real cause of skin trouble. The guarantee protects you.

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NATIONAL SCOUTING

Dharwar Move For New Organisation

(From A Correspondent)

It was the Dharwar public which first organised a meeting to protest against the insulting remarks made by Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief of the Scout movement

It was again the Dharwar Municipality which passed a very strong resolution condemning Baden-Powell's speech and asking parents to withdraw their children from the Scout movement. That was followed by similar resolutions from local bodies all over the country.

Dr. N. B. Kabbur, the Chairman of the Dharwar Municipal School Board, did not rest content with passing resolution. He wants an organisation similar to the Scout organisation but not intended to serve the Imperialistic ends. He wants it to be purely a National organisation which can train boys and girls for service of the country in all the walks of life. In fact that is what the Scout movement has been doing in its own home.

But here in India its movements are seen only on the occasion of the visits of the Provincial Satraps or big officials to the Scout Centres. In time of the real need, we hear very little of the organisation.

Dr. N. B. Kabbur has now written letters to all the Municipalities and Local Boards, recognised High Schools and citizens interested in such movements inviting suggestions for the formation of a Central organisation.

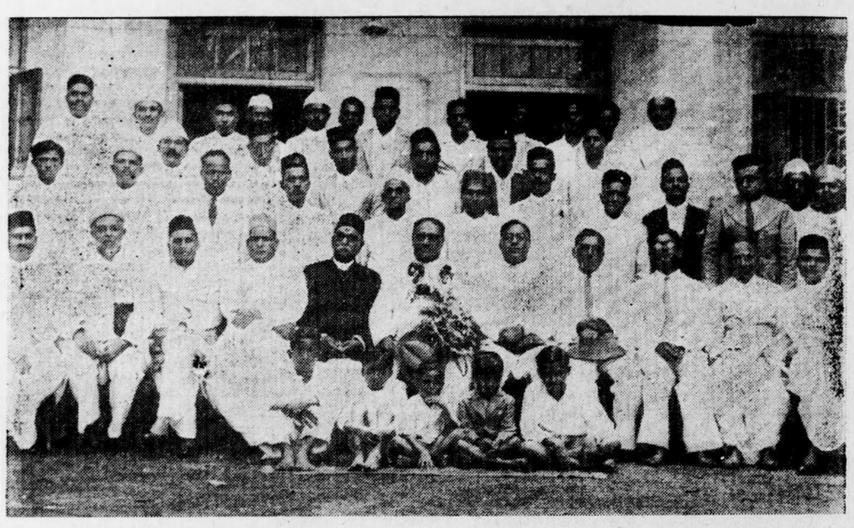
No doubt, Delhi, Bombay or some other Provincial capital would be the proper place for starting such an organisation Dr. Kabbur is not keen to have the Head Office of the organisation in Dharwar. But he wants that immediate steps should be taken to form such an organisation.

The enthusiasm that is now seen all over the country should not be allowed to wane.

A number of experienced workers in the Baden Powell's organisation have already resigned. Men like Mr. Arundale and Mr. Kamat and many others who have played an active part in the growth of this organisation are now out of it and will be very glad to take an active part in the new Nationalist organisation.

It is hoped that Dr. Kabbur's efforts in this direction will not go in vain and we shall have shortly our own Scout movement at least in the Provinces where the Congress is in power.

Mr. M. N. Roy delivered a public lecture on "Nationalism a nd Socialism" on Sunday morning at the Royal Opera House, Bombay. Photo shows him (cent re) with Maniben Kara, who presided on the occasion and on his right, Mrs. Roy and other Labour leaders.



Diwan Bahadur H. L. Kaji (gar landed) presided over the "Insura nce Social," held at Tulsidas Gopalji Sanitorium, Mahalaxmi, on Sunday. Photo shows him wi th some of the principal figures in the Indian insurance world of Bombay.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

A verdict of accidental death was passed by the Bombay Coroner's Jury to-day at the inquest on Bhondi Bapuji Kolpe (23), a labourer of the Wadi Bunder. He trespassed on the railway tracks at Wadi Bunder on Saturday last while shunting operations were going on and was crushed between a stationary wagon and another which was moving up to it. The deceased succumbed to injuries on the way to the hospital.

The City Coroner held to-day an inquest on the body of Genu Krishna (45), a cart-driver.

At the inquest held on his body to-day, the Jury returned a verdict that death was caused by rupture of internal organs due to his having accidentally fallen down from a cart, which he was driving at Mauson Road, and a wheel of that cart having passed over him.

Tukaram B. Rewle (33), a mill-hand, was found dead with marks of injuries on the face, on the road near Nure Murgi Quarry at Parel Tank Road, on Saturday last.

The inquest held to-day by the City Coroner on the body was adjourned for further evidence, which will be taken before a Jury on July 28, as the police want time for investigations.

Alleged Assault On Minor

The sad story of violence and criminal assault on a poor minor girl who was employed as a domestic servant was narrated by the Byculla Police to-day before Mr. R. Mathalone at the Mazagaon Police Court.

Ishwerlal Tulsidas and Anshi Bala were arrested on Saturday night under sections 376 and 114 I. P. C. Tulsidas, it is stated, employed the minor girl as a domestic servant on Friday last and the same night he is alleged to have committed a serious offence on the girl. The girl, who is said to have jumped out of the balcony, was picked up by a constable and removed to the Police Hospital, where she is detained.

Both the suspects were remanded into Police Custody till August 2.

A young man, aged 22 years, was taken into custody, on Saturday afternoon by the Kingsway Police for driving a car in a rash and negligent manner on the Sion Road, while, it is stated, he was under the influence of drink.

Sadashiv Dhondu Gurav, who was arrested with car No. 8664.X was noticed, careering in a zigzag manner, shouted by a Police Nayak, asking him to stop.

He was ordered to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 100 (cash Rs. 75) till the 26th instant at the Dadar Police Court, to-day.

Son Alleged To Have Aided Theft Of Father's Ornaments

The story about a minor son of a rich merchant forming friendship with a man who was alleged to have induced him to rob his father's ornaments valued at Rs. 2,347 was narrated to-day at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

It was stated that Sowanlal Dhanpal, the accused met the minor son of the complainant in April last and persuaded the boy to allow him access to the box in which ornaments were kept in the house.

The accused soon after absconded from Bombay and investigations showed that he was at Agra.

On his return to Bombay yesterday, he was arrested by the Princess Street Police.

The Magistrate remanded the accused in custody till August 2.

Three More Arrests In City

Three further arrests were effected by the Bombay C. I. D. in connection with the sensational revenue stamps fraud case.

Inspector Beart placed to-day Jafferali Gulamali, Kamal Jafferali and Kurbanali Jafferali—all described as stamp vendors—before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

The officer stated that Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., had reported a loss of stamps valued at Rs. 71,800; High Court Receiver's office estimated their loss at Rs. 2,500, and several other offices were also affected.

To-day the Magistrate, Third Court, on an application made by Mr. A. A. Peerbhoy, ordered the accused to be placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-morrow.

Scenes In Gaming Raid

How a woman battled with two police constables in a gaming raid, when the anti-gambling squad smashed open the doors and entered the alleged den, was narrated by the police, to-day, before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum.

On the night of Friday last the police, on receipt of certain information went to Khatar Lane, gaming was stated to be in full swing in the room on the ground floor.

The police knocked at the door and getting no response hammered at it. When they succeeded in opening the doors, a woman named Kamalabai interposed between the alleged gamblers and the police constables.

While the constables tried to arrest the persons found in the room, the woman was alleged to have struck the constables with a stick. In the melee that followed, constables and the woman sustained bruises, Iswarlal Motilal Dalal, the first accused, was stated to have made for the inner room, with sutta chits and cash.

The police ultimately took Rs. 62.

The police put under arrest Iswarlal Motilal Dalal, Natwarlal Nathabai Jekkar and the woman.

They were ordered to be released on bail, at the Girgaum Police Court.

How a person was alleged to have been thrown out of a window by a Coal-shop keeper and his two servants on Saturday last at Delisle road, was related at the Dadar police court to-day.

The quarrel is alleged to have been over a petty amount of six annas while the complainant offered only three-annas.

The complainant is lying in the Hospital, while Abdul Rahim Amin, Ranga Sadhu, Tullaram Dev, were bailed out till the 30th July.

THE BOMBAY FIELD CLUB

Visit To The Prince Of Wales Museum

"A wonderful collection"—was the opinion of those who went to the Prince of Wales Museum under the auspices of the Bombay Field Club which aims at promoting the study of Art, History and Archaelogy, to study the valuable collection of paintings erhibited there.

Members of the Field Club and their guests visited the Indian Paintings Galleries of the Museum at 1 p.m. on Saturday, 17th July 1937 and were shown round the galleries by Dr. Moti Chandra, M.A., Ph.D., Curator, Art Section of the Museum.

The curator explained to the visitors the history and significance of the various paintings of Pre-Moghul, Moghul and Post-Moghul days. He pointed out at length the varous masterpieces executed with superb skill. His lucid and lively interpretation of the important paintings brought into relief the difference of style and technique of the different schools of Indian painting.

Dr. Moti Chandra then enlightened us on the excellence of some of the rarest paintings not found anywhere else. Perhaps the rarer than the rarest was the exquisitely executed painting was that of Sultana Chand Bibi that heroic figure which ornaments the pages of Indian History.

The visit ended with a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Moti Chandra.

DEATH OF "TIMES" *PRESS SUPDT.*

Inquest Adjourned Pending Report Of Chemical Analyser

BOMBAY, Monday.

William Greeve Tailor (61) employed in the "Times of India" Press as Superintendent of the Machine Department, was found dead in his flat at Bralleys House, Colaba yesterday morning. Mr. A. Cooke, a printer of the "Times of India" Press, stated that Mr Tailor lost his wife in April 1937. Since then he used to suffer from insomnia, for which he used to take medicine. He was believed to have taken an over-dose of some sedative overnight. There was nothing peculiar about him.

Pending the report of the Chemical Analyser, the inquest was adjourned to August 3.

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If you feel nervy or run down—it's a sure sign you should change to smoking Passing Show. Their extra soothing quality is simply great for tired nerves. Smoke them and notice how your health benefits.

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One cigarette for a pice.

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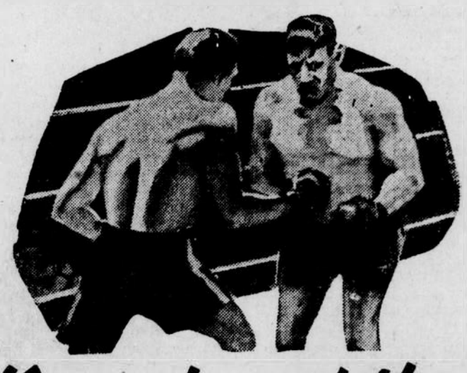

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Help For Harijan Students

Survey Of Useful Work Done During Past 4 Years

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Board, Harijan Sevak Sangh writes:—

The Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh from the very beginning have been doing their utmost towards the education of the Harijan students. The Board in their early years had decided to give the necessary help to the deserving students going for Secondary education as primary education is imparted free by the Municipality of Bombay.

The Board accordingly gave help of Rs. 1,276 to 37 students in 1932-33, Rs. 4,493 to 157 students in 1933-34, Rs. 8,139 to 224 students in 1934-35, Rs. 5,802 to 151 students in 1935-36 and Rs. 3,275 to 106 students in 1936-37.

During the academic year 1937-38 the Board have decided to give help to the extent of Rs. 3,900 in all to 77 students which include old as well as new students.

Help For High School Students

Although the number of students helped during the year looks smaller than those of the previous years, the Board in any of the subsequent years have not denied help to any deserving student who secured help in any of the previous years. Not only that but the Board have helped every year other new deserving students also.

Another reason why the number of students helped looks smaller than the previous years, is that the Board, this year, decided to help only high school students as their expenditure was found to be unbearable to the parents; whilst the Board have discontinued giving any help to middle school students as the municipality of Bombay does give them Free English education to a certain extent.

Besides out of 50 middle school students who secured help last year only 23 asked for help; this year which also can be stated as a reason for the number of students looking smaller than the previous years.

Higher Standard

Although the standard of help given this year is higher in comparison with help given to students last year, the Board are glad to report that the standard of education of the students is also decidedly very high.

Ordinarily the annual expenditure of a student studying in Std. IV in cheaper schools comes to Rs. 65 whilst the expenditure of a student studying in Std. VII in a school where fees are moderate comes to Rs. 125.

As the students receiving help from the Board attend both such schools, the annual average expenditure of each of such students comes to Rs. 95 and accordingly the Board would not be able to maintain more than 41 students within an annual expenditure of Rs. 3,900 but the Board and certain students, have secured concession in fees from the school authorities to the extent of Rs. 1,656 and Rs. 510 respectively and as certain students pay school fees by securing outside help or from their own pockets and as 4 college students have secured half free ship from their respective colleges and as the Board having secured a monthly scholarship of Rs. 15 for a college student, from the Central Board, the Board this year are able to maintain 77 students which include 6 college students, 56 high school students, 14 middle school students and 1 student attending J. J. School of Arts.

The above figure include 3 lady students of whom 2 attend high school and 1, middle school.

Board have also secured free admission and half freeship from certain schools for 6 students to whom the Board could not help from their own funds.

In addition to the above the Board got condoned the arrears of 3 months' school fees for a student.

FEW SHOWERS AT WEEK-END

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sunshine interspersed by occasional showers prevailed over the week-end in Bombay.

After last week's downpour this was highly welcome both to sportsmen who were itching to have a game of cricket and to office workers who were eager that their one off-day should not be spoiled.

Religious minded Hindus who on Monday morning went to bathe in the sea because of Ekadashi, which heralds the coming of the festive season for the Hindus, equally blessed the weather which enabled them to have their bath untroubled.

RAIN IN CENTS.

The rainfall recorded in Bombay for the 24 hours ending 8 A.M. on Monday was nowhere more than half an inch. But we are not through the monsoon yet, though we have had two inches more than normal for the time of year.

If the rainfall is above normal, so is the temperature—also by two degrees. The Maximum temperature stood at 87 degrees while the minimum stood at 76

The rainfall figures for the same period as also the total are as follows: Colaba 51 cents, total 37.71 inches; Fort 49 cents total 53.59 inches; Byculla 45 cents, total 47.83 inches; Matunga 10 cents, total 43.58 inches.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19/7/1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours+028 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.0 degrees 1.9 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.0 degrees 0.3 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 221 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 35 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rain in 24 hours 0.51 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 19.39 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 38.27 inches.

Weather Remark— Rainshowers.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 19/7/37.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.83 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.63 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

JOHN WOODRUFF BREAKS RECORD

DALLAS (TEXAS), July 18.

John Woodruff created a world record for 800 metres running with timing of one minute 47-8/10 seconds beating Elroy Robinson's record of one minute 49-7/10 seconds made last week when beating the half-mile record.—Reuter's Special.

BENGAL CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, leader of Congress Party in Bengal Assembly, has been elected President of the Civil Liberties Union, Bengal, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. N. K. Bose.—United Press.

Science Institute Controversy Settled

BANGALORE, July 19.

The long standing controversy in the Indian Institute of Science was settled to-day, Sir C. V. Raman agreeing to continue in the Institute as Professor of Physics on a salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem for ten years. He has handed over charge as Director to Professor B. Venkateschar, Professor of Physics, Central College, and a member of the Governing Council of the Institute.—A. P.

RAIN HAVOC AT QUETTA

QUETTA: July 19.

A sharp shower of rain accompanied by hail and high winds swept over Quetta this afternoon and continued for about an hour. Roads were flooded and traffic brought to a standstill, while trees were uprooted and roofs of buildings were blown off. The Post Office building suffered rather badly. The office was flooded and water stood knee-deep inside the building. A number of letters and other mail articles were damaged.

The rainfall is estimated at about two inches.—A. P.

Sporting News

Harwood League

Cheshires Annex Championship

BEAT TRANSIT SECTION BY 6 GOALS IN THEIR LAST MATCH

BOMBAY, Monday.

The glorious career of the Cheshire Regiment, in the first division of the Harwood League Football, came to a fitting conclusion this evening, when they defeated the Transit Section by 6 goals to nil, in their last engagement in the League and thus won the final honours.

HOW CHESHIRES FARED

The following table shows how the Cheshires have fared in the League:—

				Goals.		Pts.
P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	
12	10	0	2	31	4	22

WESTCOTT'S THREE GOALS.

Westcott, the leader of the Cheshire's attack, who has been a great asset to his side, always proved to be the match-winner. He was responsible for 3 out of the six goals scored by the Cheshires this evening.

We have now to see how the League Champions fare in the Mekin Cup, a tournament open only to military teams, which starts at the Cooperage from Thursday, and in the forthcoming Rovers Cup, in which there would be a strong challenge from the North of India.

MONDAY'S GAME.

The way the Transit Section started, it seemed they would get the lead. They were bombarding their opponent's goal but once again Rigby, the Cheshires' custodian, rose up to the occasion and brought off a number of good saves.

The Cheshires now settled down to their usual combined play, but it was not until the 10th minute from the start, that they could open their score. Bell, their left-wing, was responsible for obtaining the lead with a fine angular shot. (1—0). Three minutes later Westcott doubled the score off a corner. (2—0).

Having found their feet once, the League Champions were now giving an anxious time to the Section defence, but they crossed over without being able to increase their lead.

The Cheshires were again on top when play was resumed and in the 8th minute after the restart, Westcott added the third goal and the fourth followed immediately afterwards by Higgins. (4—0).

A brief spell of midfield play followed after which Higgins, the Cheshires' inside-left, got the fifth and Westcott, the sixth goal, before the Cheshires left the field, having won the Harwood League Championship, beating the Transit Section by 6 goals to nil; in their last match.

THE RESULT.

CHESHIRES ..... 6 goals.
TRANSIT SECTION.. Nil.

THE TEAMS.

CHESHIRES: Rigby; Slack and Barnes; Jones, Teece and Harding; Lt. Sands, Keegans, Westcott, Higgins and Bell.

TRANSIT SECTION: Rogers; Andrews and Burns; Brown, Bell and Bailey; Mather, Fluin, Gatward, Orange and Britton.

REFEREE: Mr. Eagle.

To-day's Game

FINAL MATCH AND PRESENTATION OF TROPHIES.

R. A. Colaba v Bombay City kick-off 5-50 p.m.

BOMBAY TABLE TENNIS

Results Of League Matches

BOMBAY, Monday.

The following are the results of the matches, played in the Bombay Table Tennis League tournament, for the week ending July 18:—

SECTION I.

Central Y. M. C. A. (A) beat Bombay Port Trust 9-0.

Sydenham College beat Bombay Municipality Sports Club 9-0.

SECTION II.

Parsee Gymkhana beat Music Assemble 9-0.

Central Y. M. C. A. (B) beat B. E. E. T. Sports Club 7-2.

SECTION IV.

National Medical College beat Khatau Sports Club 9-0.

Grand Medical College beat Byculla Y. M. C. A. 8-1.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS

Budge And Mako Beat Cramm And Henkel In Doubles

LONDON, July 19.

At Wimbledon in Davis Cup Budge and Mako beat Von Cramm and Henkel (4—6), (7—5), (8—6), (6—4).

The German's play was uncertain, giving the Americans easy victory. Americans served superbly and did many clever things at the net.—Reuter.

WESTERN ASIATIC GAMES

DALHOUSIE. (By Mail.)

Mr. G. D. Sondhi, Honorary Secretary and Chairman, Western Asiatic Games Federation has issued the following press note:—

"The following games and sports will be included in the programme of the Second Western Asiatic Games to be held at Tel-Aviv (Palestine) in the summer of 1938:

Athletic (all Olympic Athletic events for men and women); Swimming (all Olympic events); Water-Polo; Hockey; Football; Basket Ball; Tennis (Singles and Doubles for men and women and men doubles).

This list is in accordance with the decision arrived at by the Committee in its meeting held at New Delhi on 3rd March, 1934. Any further games and sports may be included with the approval of the members of the Federation."—A.P.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

a.m.

8-30 Rhythm. The VUB Indian Orchestra. 8-40 Talk (Marathi): "Celebrated Musicians." Tansen. By Prof. B. R. Deodhar. 8-55 Gujerati Songs. Master Sageer Asli.

noon.

12-0 Indian Recorded Music. (Recorded—H. M. V.)

p.m.

1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. Moods. (Recorded—H. M. V.) 2-0 Talk (English): "The Mystery of the Detective Novel." By Rev. J. B. Primrose. Relayed from the Rotary Club. 6-0 The News in Marathi. 6-5 "For Children." Nonsense, fun and stories. 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. 7-30 The Cocktail Hour. The Mayfair Serenaders. From the Taj Mahal Hotel. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "It's Happening in Bombay." By C. P. G. Wade. 9-15 The News. 9-30 Variety. 10-30 Kumar Gandharva. The boy prodigy in Classical songs. (Assisted by the AIR Artists.)

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

a.m.

7-0 Shrimad Bhagwad Gita. (Text and Translation). By Pandit Ratan Piya. 7-15 A Selection of Indian Records. 7-45 Raja Ram D. Joshi. 8-15 Sarinda Solo. 8-20 B. S. Rawat. 8-40 The News. (Hindustani). 8-50 The News. (English).

p.m.

12-30 Indian Music. (Recorded.) 6-30 Shahnai Solo. 6-45 Raja Ram Joshi. 7-15 Sitar Yaman Kalyan. 7-20 B. S. Rawat. 7-30 Talk (Hindustani): "The Traditionalists,—Jigar Asghar Yas and Imitations" By Prof. Faiz Ahmed. 7-45 "For Villagers Only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-30 "Dilli ka Akhiri Mashaira." 9-15 The News and Weather Report. (Hindustani). 9-30 Time Signal. The News and Weather Report. (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "Professions for women" by Miss Nishi Nayak. 10-0 A Recital of French and Italian Songs. Gerda Philipsborn. 10-25 Modern English Music.

SUBHAS DEMANDS RELEASE OF AMARSINGH

DALHOUSIE, (By Mail).

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, interviewed by the "United Press" on the release of political prisoners, said:—

"There is no Indian worth the name who will not be delighted at the release of some of our long-term political prisoners like the Martial Law prisoners of the Punjab and Mr. Savarkar of Bombay. To all of them we offer a most hearty welcome—welcome to public life and to what freedom we now enjoy in this unhappy land of ours.

AMARSINGH'S CASE.

"On this occasion, my thoughts go back to a long-term political prisoner, whom I met in Rangoon Central Jail in 1927 when I was a State prisoner. He is Sardar Amarsingh, a Sikh gentleman, who was formerly an engineer in Siam and was sentenced in the Burma Conspiracy Case about 1915, to 50 years' rigorous imprisonment, i.e. to 25 years on each of two counts. He was confined in the Andaman Islands for several years and was brought over to Burma.

"I was greatly impressed by his noble character and deeply moved by his intense suffering. After my release in 1927, I wrote in the Indian papers about him and, at that time, a great deal of public interest was roused in his case. Since then I have had no information as to whether he had been released or not. Since a large number of political prisoners have been released in Burma quite recently, I shall be grateful if anybody could inform me as to whether Sardar Amarsingh has been released or not. In case he has not been released so far, I would earnestly request all members of the public to take up his case. I am sure that if sufficient interest is evinced in his case from our side, Sardar Amarsingh will be released without delay by the authorities in Burma."—United Press.

GURKHA OFFICER KILLED

SIMLA, July 19.

A communique states that on July 17 a platoon of the 1/2nd Gurkha Rifles on road protection duty was fired on near Razani. An attack was launched by two platoons supported by machine guns and armoured cars.

"The enemy fled affording good targets to our artillery. Our casualties were one Gurkha officer killed. A reconnaissance of Asmanmanza was carried out without incident. All has been quiet in other areas.—A.P.

Harijan Member In Bihar Cabinet

PATNA, July 19.

A deputation of the Depressed Class M.L.A.'s consisting of Messrs Karu Ram, Shivanandan Ram, Rambasawan Ram, Dr. Raghunandan Prasad, Messrs. Rambahas Das, Balgobind Bhagat Keshawar Ram and Ram Prasad waited upon Babu Rajendra Prasad this noon and placed the claim of Mr. Jagjiwan Ram for Ministership in the Bihar Cabinet, in preference to Mr. Jaglal Chowdhury.

Babu Rajendra Prasad convinced them that the cause of the Depressed Class would not suffer in the least in the selection of Mr. Jaglal Chowdhury as Minister. Moreover, Mr. Chowdhury has been advised to transact business in consultation with all members of his community.

The deputationists were satisfied and have agreed to accept Mr. Chowdhury as Minister.—United Press.

"POSITION OF WOMEN IN HINDU LAW"

Under the auspices of the National Council of Women in India, Standing Sectional Committee on Legislation a series of lectures on "The position of Women in Hindu Law, past and present" by Mr. B. N. Gokhale will be given every Saturday commencing on Saturday, 24th July at 4-30 p.m. in the Staff Room, Wilson College. Those interested are invited to attend

Indian Student Turned Back From Exam. Hall

Action Taken On India Office Report: Will Lord Samuel Intervene?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 7.

Rajnikant Motibhai Patel, of Gujerat, recently obtained his degree at St. Catherine, Cambridge, and went to Switzerland to recoup health and to study quietly in order to compete for the Indian Civil Service Examination, for which his application was accepted by the Civil Service Commission.

He broke his Switzerland holiday and returned on Sunday last to attend the examination on the following morning (Monday, July 5). When he went to the examination hall, he was told that he could not appear for the examination. Patel could not understand whatever was the matter with the authorities until he was told that though he was given permission to appear for examination, the Civil Service Commissioner had cancelled the same authority on the advice of the India Office. Patel protested that he should have been informed in time so that he need not have returned from Switzerland.

The following day (Tuesday, July 6), I understand Patel received a communication saying that with reference to his application for admission to the open competitive examination for appointment to the Indian Civil Service, following a communication received from the India Office, the Civil Service Commissioner could not regard Patel, as is required by Clause 10 of the regulations, as being eligible under clause 9 for admission to the competition. The obliging writer of the letter to Patel also asked Patel to return to his office the Order for admission issued to him in order that the Commissioners may be able to return to him the value of the fee paid by him on application.

The action taken by the Civil Service Commissioner under clauses 9 and 10 of the Regulations suggest that Patel's employment in the Indian Civil Service is detrimental to the public interest. For, clause 9 of the Regulations says:—

"No person will be admitted to the examination whose employment in the Indian Civil Service would in the opinion of the Secretary of State, acting with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners, be detrimental to the public interest."

VICTIM IN THE DARK

Though the Commissioners had acted under clause 10 which says: "Should the evidence upon the above points be "prima facie" satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the candidate on payment of the prescribed fee, will be admitted to the examination" and had given permission to Patel to appear for the examination, they have at the last moment changed their mind on the instructions of the India Office. However, Patel himself does not know what evidence is in the possession of the India Office which persuaded it to treat him as a danger to public interest. All that we know of Patel is that he decided to compete for the Civil Service Examination because he felt he could serve India better. He was backed up in that feeling by his senior tutor at Cambridge, who, I am told, is if anything a die-hard Conservative. This tutor cannot be said to share the belated views of the India Office inasmuch as it is he who certified Patel's application to the Civil Service Commissioner and also strongly recommended him for the competition. All that we know of Patel is that he is a popular student at Cambridge. He enjoys the confidence of the student community there so much that last year he had a successful career as the President of the Cambridge Majlis. This year by a unanimous vote he has been elected President of the India Unity League, a group of Indian students which meets frequently and discusses current world events with special reference to his motherland. All that we know of Patel is that though he has been in this country for the last four years he has never taken active part in politics. All his energy has been devoted firstly to his studies and in the second place to the problems in which every youth—Indian or English—should interest himself.

SPECULATION

But in the absence of any direct evidence against Patel by the India Office all that we can do for the moment is to speculate over it. Amongst the Indian student circles, the questions that are being asked are the following:—

(1) Has Mr. Patel been banned from the competition because he is a prominent member of the Federation of Indian Students' Societies in Great Britain and Ireland?

(2) Has he been banned because he happened to visit Spain, as a member of the International Students' Delegation?

(3) Has he been banned because his record in Ahmedabad before he came to this country has been found unsatisfactory by the India Office? It is known that Patel had the honour of being His Majesty's guest at the Sabarmati Central Prison twice during the Non-Co-operation Movement of 1930-31.

If the authorities have based their action because of Mr. Patel's association with the Federation of Indian students, it gives rise to suspicion that, in the light of recent interrogation of Scotland Yard officers of two other Indian students in connection with the activities of the Federation and its journal the "Indian Student", India Office has decided to wage a war on the Federation and its members.

If the action is based on Mr. Patel's visit to Spain, then his die-hard Conservative senior tutor at St. Catherine has also committed an offence inasmuch as in recommending his application for the competition, he had specifically mentioned to his visit to Spain on a humanitarian mission.

If the ban on Mr. Patel is based due to his political offences of 1930-31, then the authorities should have rejected his application the moment it was submitted instead of humiliating him on the doorsteps of the examination hall on the day he went there with enthusiasm and hope to come off with flying colours in order that one day he too may serve India as a member of the Indian Civil Service.

WILL LORD SAMUEL INTERVENE

Mr. Patel, if anything, is a Liberal in his political philosophy. That has cost him the friendship of several of his more progressive and Left-wing friends. Perhaps, in his present predicament, it will be for the Liberals in this country to take up his case and have him vindicated. It is for Lord Samuel (former Sir Herbert Samuel) to espouse Mr. Patel's cause in the House of Lords, as his speech in congratulating the Indian students in inaugurating the Federation of Indian Students' Societies in this country still resounds in our ears. His sermon on Friday, January 8, dealing with the traditions of British Liberalism cannot escape our mind at this moment. He wants India to be governed in a Liberal sense and he enumerated four kinds of Liberty to the young Indians on that memorable night at 112, Gower Street.

PLEA FOR MORATORIUM

Peasants' Memorial To Congress Premier

(From "Chronicle" Correspondent)

DOHAD, July 18.

With the ascent of the Congress Ministry high hopes have been raised in the agriculturists and it seems that the workers of the Dohad-Jhalod Kisan Sangh and the Congress Socialist Party are gathering signatures of the peasants on a memorial to be submitted to the Congress Ministry requesting a moratorium for five years and land revenue remission for two years.

A scuffle took place between some dacoits and the inhabitants of Kharedi, Ranapur, Kharoda and Bhatiwada in the open maidan near Ranapura village when two of the alleged dacoits were arrested by the villagers after a serious affray. The alleged dacoits were armed with arrows and some of the participants were hurt.

Famine Fund Case

Charges were framed by the First Class Magistrate of Dohad against the three accused for misappropriating Government money which were entrusted to the accused for the payment of wages to the labourers on Scarcity Works at Kharoda in Dohad taluka.

The Dewan of Ratlam has suddenly resigned and left the city.

MARKET ROOF COLLAPSE TRAGEDY

Seven Persons Believed To Be Under Debris

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI: July 19.

The Shikarpur correspondent of a local paper wires that the roof of the Local Green's Market collapsed at 1 p.m. to-day, burying a number of persons underneath, believed to be from five to seven. The municipal authorities and Congress workers rushed to the scene and extricated a shop-keeper and customer in serious condition from the debris and sent them to hospital and are continuing salvage work.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 12, 1993
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 11, 1356
Parsi: Behman 18, 1306
Hightide: 10-39; 21-51
Lowtide: 3-20; 16-27
Sunrise: 6h. 11m.
Sunset: 7h. 18m.

Wednesday, July 21.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer "Clan Mackenzie" arrived at Suez on Friday evening July 16th.

THANKS

Mr. M. K. Desai thanks all the Registered Graduates who elected him a member of the Bombay University Senate in this year's election.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES

Shri Shankar Ramchandra Rajwade of the Sanatan Vaidic Dharma Mandal of Poona, will deliver a series of religious discourses on "Sanatan Vaidic Dharma" from to-day (Tuesday), at Madhaw Baug Hall No. 1,
Time:—7-15 to 8-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and unregistered Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Ranpura" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 22nd instant.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Sea Devils". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Lost Horizon" Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Please Teacher". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Robinson Crusoe". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The President". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Frontiers of Freedom" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Dukhiari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Pratibha". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Under Your Spell." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"A Family Affair." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Love of a Slave" Time as usual.

ENGLISH MAILS

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from London of 8th instant arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. on the 18th idem and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd instant.

The "Ranpura" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 p.m. the same day.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By: A SUBURBAN MAN)

Recently we have witnessed considerable activity on the part of our traffic authorities. The Western India Automobile Association has now completed their campaign in the suburbs which though it did not lessen the figures of accidents, has at last made a part of the public road conscious; and now it is left to the suburban police to arouse the interest of the other part, and only when the majority have voluntarily adopted safety methods it might be necessary to compel the heedless minority to follow suit.

In the Bandra area, Sergeant Stone, of the Bandra Police, has now commenced lining the turnings on Bandra roads with white paint, thus guiding the traffic to keep to its own half. It has been decided not to enforce any speed limit throughout the suburban area, but a low speed on cars crossing the Mahim Causeway is to be imposed. This Causeway, or the bottle neck of the suburbs, owing to its narrowness has been the scene of many accidents.

WIDEN NARROW ROADS

Now that the population of the suburbs is increasing rapidly, and a building boom is being experienced, every effort must be made by the Municipalities to widen the interior roads wherever possible.

Suburban roads besides being full of potholes are rather narrow and at some places are just sufficient to let one car pass at one time.

One such road is at Palli, a village in Bandra sector. This road leading to the Palli Market, though narrow, has been rendered more dangerous by a barbed wire fencing on the South, which makes travel very difficult both for the pedestrian and vehicles.

Many protest meetings were held by the villagers of Palli, and the resolutions passed by these meetings were forwarded to the Municipality but nothing has yet been done about it, and it looks as if nothing will ever be done about it.

BANDRA BADMINTON TOURNEY

The Bandra Gymkhana Club tournament has attracted quite a number of entries. In the men's handicap singles there are 32 entries, the men's open singles 14 entries, the women's handicap singles 14 entries, the men's doubles 15 entries, and 12 entries in the mixed doubles.

The following matches were decided on Sunday. H Ribeiro, Inter-Collegiate Champion in 1935 beat M. J. D'Souza 15—12, 15—18, 15—9. R. A. D'Silva, the Bandra Gymkhana star beat J. Pinto, 15—11, 15—9 D. T. Patwardhan, runner-up in the Inter-Collegiate Championship last year beat L. R. Pereira 15—10, 15—9. S. S. Tyabjee beat A. Dyer in three games, 8—15, 15—12, 15—8.

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES

The Committee of the Association of Indian Industries have passed the following resolution on the death of Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala, Kt., at their meeting held on Friday, the 16th July, 1937:

"The Committee of the Association of Indian Industries have learnt with profound regret of the sad death of Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala, Kt., Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, Limited. Sir Sorabji was the pioneer of Indian Banking and was the champion of the industrial development of the country. His sympathetic attitude and contribution towards the minor industries was of immense value. Industries in general and minor industries in particular have lost in him a keen sympathiser and the country a great man. The Committee send their sincere condolences to Lady Pochkhanawala and family in their sad bereavement."

Gujerat Railways

The 27th ordinary general meeting of the Guzerat Railways Company Limited was held at the registered office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on Monday evening. Mr. F. F. Stileman presided.

The Directors reported a year of slight improvement and the goods and traffic accounts showed a satisfactory increase both in tonnage carried and earnings derived therefrom. The results of working the three sections of the Company's Railways including Rebate from Government, showed a credit balance of Rs. 1,47,799-4-1 and the sum brought forward from last year's accounts added to this make in all Rs. 2,18,741-7-6. An 'ad interim' dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, less Income-tax was declared.

Messrs. Dadubhai P. Desai and Usufali A. Bakerbhai who retired by rotation were re-elected. In November 1936 Mr. F. F. Stileman was appointed as Chairman in the place of Mr. R. C. Giles who resigned his seat. Mr. E. C. Reid who retired under Article 100 was re-elected.

SPAIN DAY COLLECTIONS

The collections made for medical relief for Spain will be announced during the next week. The boxes will be opened on Thursday at 6-0 p.m. (S.T.) in the presence of Miss Godavari Gokhale in the office of the B. P. Students' Federation, Servants of India Society Building, Sandhurst Road.

Those who have not returned their boxes are requested to return them to the office of the Federation between 6-0 and 7-0 in the evening before Wednesday.

Anyone who desires to be present on Thursday will be allowed to do so.

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PROF. SEKHAR.
THE GREAT MESMERIST. ELLORE

"ASHADI EKADASHI" IN BOMBAY: HINDUS HAVING HOLY DIP AT CHOWPATTY ON MON DAY MORNING.

BOMBAY TENANTS' UNION

Committee Reports On Condition Of Kalachowki Chawls

General Secretary, Bombay Tenants Union, writes:—

"Since its inception, The Bombay Tenants' Union has been making rapid progress and gaining wide support from the city-tenants. The Union has successfully fought for some of the grievances of the tenants, and thereby partially relieved the lot of the neglected tenantry in the 'F' and 'G' wards.

NUISANCE AT KALACHOWKI.

"The activities of the Union are now assuming a wider field, and every month the Union is extending its basis. Last month, the Union appointed a committee to look into the grievances of the tenants inhabiting the Bawan Chawl at Kalachowki. The chawls contain 250 rooms. The total number of occupants cannot be placed below 750. The ground floor consists of 6 stables. The tenants repeatedly complained about these stables, but there was no response from the authorities. The other grievances of the tenants related to scarcity of water lack of proper sanitation, inefficient system of drainage lack of protection from rains, etc. The committee appointed by the Union brought these grievances to the notice of the municipal authorities. The secretary is glad to have received a prompt response from the municipal authorities, as a result of which almost all these grievances could be immediately redressed. The committee appointed by the Union has thus secured all the demands of the tenants

MEETINGS.

"During the last month, the Union held a number of meetings in different localities and the committee gathered the grievances of the tenants in the various chawls. The Union is now in correspondence with the Municipal Commissioner in connection with the grievances of the tenants of Sambhu Kamathi, Parekhbhai Mithu Wani, Zaverbai Chawls at Curry Road. The Union has also represented the grievances of the tenants of Nagu Sayaji, Dwarkadas Tribhuwandas Chawls situated at Prabha Devi, and the Union has high hopes of settling these grievances in favour of the tenants.

Last week, the Union held meetings at Irani's Chawls Prabhadevi, and at Curry Road. The meetings were addressed by Coms. Pawar, Waraskar, Gawde, Chalke, and others. The president of the Union, Mr. L. G. Pradhan presided over a number of meetings.

The Secretary appeals to all the tenants to strengthen the Union, since their lot can be bettered only through their organised strength. Experience has taught the tenants not to look to municipal councillors for remedying their lot. Let the tenants learn to stand on their own legs.

Late R. K. Oka Memorial

The Hon. Secretary R. K. Oka Memorial Fund writes:

On 20th June, 1937, a meeting of the residents of Dadar was held in the C. L. Boys' High School to express their condolence for the sad and sudden death of Mr. Ramchandra Kashinath Oka, the ex-Secretary and Manager of the General Education Institute, Dadar.

The meeting 'inter alia', decided to collect a Memorial Fund in honour of the deceased and out of it to provide for an annual scholarship or prize to be awarded to one or more students studying in the G. E. Institute.

The Memorial Committee earnestly appeals to the numerous students, colleagues and admirers of the late Mr. Oka to contribute liberally to the said Fund and help to make the proposed memorial scheme a success.

SIND'S INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES

Province Rich In Chemicals

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. G G Gulrajaney, B. Sc. Tech., Ch. E., B. Sc. (Chem.) a well-known Sindhi Technologist arrived in Bombay on Monday morning. In an interview with our representative regarding the Industrial Development of his Province (Sind), he said; "Sind is full of Chemical possibilities and every effort is being made to tap her resources. I hope that the Sind Industrial Infant will soon grow under the paternal care of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the Minister-in-Charge of Industries". He then made a mention of the three latest ventures in Sind; one in cement at Karachi, the other in oil at Hyderabad and the third in condensed milk at Sukkur.

INCOME-TAX INQUIRY REPORT

Recommendations Show More Of Expediency Than Equity

The recommendations of the Income-tax Inquiry Committee, which was appointed in October 1935 to make an investigation of the Indian Income-tax system in all its aspects and to report upon both the incidence of the tax and the efficiency of its administration, were thoroughly analysed by Mr. R. K. Dalal in his public lecture at the Batliboi's Accountancy Institute, yesterday.

QUESTION OF EXPEDIENCY

Characterising the Committee's report as "curate's egg", he remarked that the recommendations in many cases had been dictated from superior considerations of expediency to finding more money than equity, justice and good conscience.

New sources, he opined, had been added and the existing sources had been tightened up and made fool-proof.

"The apparent sources have been ignored on the ground of constitutional difficulties, while the tax burdens have been unconsciously added", he said.

Interest on sterling securities, pensions payable to Government officials, etc. were good sources of income-tax, but they were not considered by the Committee in its report.

JURY'S VERDICT HELD TO BE PERVERSE

High Court's Order In Thana Session Judge's Reference

Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court heard the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Thana in the case of Bileshar Badriprasad who was charged with culpable homicide in respect of the death of one Abdul Rehman.

The accused and the deceased were both employed in a saw mill at Thana. On January 26, the deceased, it was stated, took a prostitute into the room of the accused who, on coming to know of it, assaulted the man with a cane. The deceased became unconscious and died in the hospital.

JURY'S VERDICT

At the sessions trial, the Jury unanimously found the accused not guilty, but the Judge disagreed and referred the case to the High Court.

Their Lordships on the evidence held that the Jury's verdict was perverse. They found the accused guilty of grievous hurt and sentenced him to three years' hard labour.

No Withdrawing Of Clove Strike

Zanzibar Indians Stand By Their Decision

CONCESSIONS ARE VALUELESS AND COMMUNITY IS NERVOUS, SAYS Z. I. ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY, July 19.

Mr. Tyabali, Barrister, President of the Indian National Association, has received from Zanzibar the following copy of the cable which the Indian National Association has addressed to the Government of India:—

"If your three years' representations result in such valueless concessions, the community is nervous and desperate. The agency system is unworkable and unacceptable. Please refer to our cable to Sir Purshottamdas. In a letter dated 1st July the Association was prepared to prove that G.C.A. whole proposals of export and internal purchase are full of ulterior motives. The officials are carrying on open propaganda inciting the Arab natives to boycott Indians. This charge levelled by Mr. Tyabali to the Resident is not replied.

"The repercussions are serious and endangering Indian life and property. The community firmly adheres to clove strike. The Government of India will, therefore, forsake us at its own risk. We are appealing to India for succour. We request you to consult our President, Mr. Tyabali."—United Press

Only 51 Per Cent Exercised Franchise!

Interesting Statistics About Assembly And Council Elections

A complete return of the votes cast at the first general elections held in the Bombay Presidency under the Government of India Act, 1935 is now available.

There were 26 seats for election to the Bombay Legislative Council of which one was filled without contest and the remaining 25 were contested by 58 candidates. The total electorate of the Bombay Legislative Council was 14,769, the number of voters in the contested constituencies 13,616 and the number of votes polled 10,539 or 77.4 per cent.

There were in all 1,755 women voters for the Bombay Legislative Council of whom 1,636 were in the contested constituencies. Of the latter 923 or 56.4 per cent. polled at the election.

Six candidates forfeited their deposit.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The percentage of votes polled in contested constituencies was 51.7. The total electorate was 2,609,457 of whom 2,335,699 were in the contested constituencies. Those who voted in the contested constituencies numbered 1,209,298.

The total number of women voters in the province was 335,890. Of these 305,750 were in the contested constituencies. Women voters who actually voted were 129,535 or 42.4 per cent.

The following is an abstract of the election results of the Bombay Legislative Assembly:—

Class of constituency.	No. of seats.	No. of seats filled without contest.	No. of candidates for contested seats.	Percentage of votes polled to no. of electors in contested constituencies.
1	2	3	4	5
General Urban	14	..	35	34.8
General Rural	101	4 (of which one was reserved for the members of Scheduled Castes in Kaira Dt.)	224	58.3
Muhammadan Urban	6	..	19	37.1
Muhammadan Rural	23	2	58	68.5
Women's General Urban	4	2	4	35.8
Women's General Rural	1	..	2	78.7
Women's Muhammadan Urban	1	1	..	..
Anglo-Indian	2	2	..	..
European	3	3	..	..
Indian Christian Urban	1	..	2	40.3
Indian Christian Rural	2	1	2	60
Commerce and Industry	7	6	3	83.7
Landholders	2	1	5	87.3
Labour (Trade Union)	6	4	4	71
Labour (Non-Union Labour)	1	...	4	71.9
University	1	..	2	85.1
Total	175	26	364	51.7

Fifty-one candidates forfeited their deposit.

The total number of Scheduled Class voters in those general constituencies in which seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes was 100,748 and there were only two contested primary elections in Satara North and Bijapur North. In the 13 other constituencies the panel candidates were elected at the primary election without contest.

SARDAR CONGRATULATES C. P. MINISTRY

NAGPUR, July 19.

"In this great experiment I hope you will get all the co-operation you deserve from all sections of the people. You have of course all good wishes from us, and you may count upon full support and sympathy from the centre", says Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the All-India Central Parliamentary Committee, in a letter to the Premier of the Central Provinces, Dr. N. B. Khare.

Sardar Patel states that he is glad that Dr. Khare has made a good start and hopes that his Ministry will be well received in the country, and particularly in his province.—A. P.

THE EXCELSIOR
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
"Please Teacher"
A Musical Comedy
with
BOBBY HOWES
Clowning, Singing, Dancing

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

3 NEW SONGS!
Riotous Comedy!

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

VAPEX
INHALANT
prevents colds from NIGHT CHILLS
A drop of Vapex on your pillow at night is wonderfully effective in preventing colds. The powerful germicidal vapour is breathed while you sleep and keeps the nose and throat free from infection.
Use Vapex whenever you feel a cold beginning. A drop on your handkerchief, breathed frequently, quickly clears the head and destroys the germs which would otherwise increase rapidly to your discomfort. You can *feel* it doing you good.
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1937

OFFICIALS' DUTY

The Congress Ministries are hard at work in framing detailed programmes consistent, on the one hand, with the general principles outlined in their election manifestoes and, on the other, with the meagre finances available. Some of the difficulties confronting the Ministries in this respect we have already mentioned. They can be considerably overcome if the public and all the Government departments take up the new programme with enthusiasm with a determination to make it as successful as the Constitution permits. The public will, of course, help the Ministries whole-heartedly. Nor will it be difficult for the Indian members of the services to adjust themselves to the changed conditions. It may, indeed, be a relief to most of them to be free at long last from an impossible position in which they were placed these many years, when too often they had to work against their own instinct against their own countrymen in obedience to their non-Indian superiors, whose first instinct and aim was to maintain intact their bureaucratic rule. The European members of the services may require an effort to reconcile themselves to the new situation. But if they with their special protector, the Governor, care to give the Constitution a longer lease than the Congress wishes, it will be worth their while to make that effort to make common cause with the Ministers.

Civil Liberties First

Some of the ways in which the services can co-operate with the Congress Ministers have been suggested by Pandit Pant, the U. P. Premier, in his address to the Departmental Secretaries. The Services, he said in general terms, should not only loyally carry out the programme adopted by the Congress Ministry but should also make helpful and constructive suggestions to enable the Ministry to carry out fully the general policy to which it is pledged. They should particularly strive to bring it home to the people that responsible and civilised Government is now inaugurated in the sense that there should be preserved and ensured to the people in the most complete form civil liberties, liberties of speech, right of association and of meeting. These elementary rights should be assured to all, whether they are pro-Congress or anti-Congress. Referring to an important detail in this connection, Mr. Pant stated that there should no longer be any need for the police to report every political speech at public meetings and that the energy and money wasted on such pursuits might be diverted to far more useful purposes. If public servants act on the lines and in the spirit suggested by Pandit Pant, they will be far more respected and popular in society than they have ever been before.

Appoint Committees At Once

We shall for the present specify only a few spheres in which the Congress is most vitally interested and in which the Services can and should make many helpful suggestions in carrying out the Congress policy. The first and foremost is rural uplift with special reference to the promotion of cottage industries. This will require funds. The Services can make their contribution by accepting a voluntary cut in their extravagantly fat salaries. The need for this contribution is emphasized in the moving words of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar: "Without their (officials') assistance and co-operation I can achieve but little. I know I shall ask for what would amount to great sacrifices on their part. But I want them to see as I do the pathetic vision that spreads out before my mind in all my plans, the men and specially women in villages with despair in their eyes and their little ones hanging on to them with nature's joy in their faces. I want our classes to see that no dislocation in our private affairs can be too great, if we could achieve but a slight general increase of happiness for these unfortunate people who are under our charge." The Services have had considerable experience of rural conditions and can suggest various ways to make rural uplife far more real than it has been under official auspices in the past. They can also make constructive suggestions in initiating prohibition on an appreciable scale at once and enforcing it completely in not more than ten years. As prohibition must inevitably reduce the revenue available for education, medical relief and the like officials should also make practical suggestions to ensure the highest possible economy on education and medical relief without affecting their adequacy. To create special occasions for offering practical suggestions from officials, it will be a good plan for the Congress Ministries to appoint at an early date a number of committees of well-equipped and experienced non-officials to suggest immediately practicable reforms in the various fields of provincial administrations. Not only must these committee be asked to submit their reports within, say, a month, but immediate steps must also be taken to carry out the reforms suggested and proposals made by them.

Self-Help

The Government of India have strange notions of their duty towards Indians abroad. Too impotent to safeguard the interests of the Indians in Zanzibar Government warn them against carrying on their own agitation against the Clove Bill and the spurious settlement of the dispute. They also insult them by asking them to study carefully the concessions in the settlement. The Zanzibar Indian Association has studied and seen through the flimsy concessions and has deliberately spurned them. It has accordingly replied to the Government of India saying that the Indian clove merchants are not prepared to modify their decision to withdraw from their internal and external trade in cloves. If Government would not help them they have to help themselves and, helped by the decision of the Bombay clove dealers to cease importing cloves from Zanzibar, they are bound to succeed.

Amazing, If True

Our Allahabad correspondent mentions a strong rumour to the effect that the Governor of the United Provinces intends to take away the Publicity Department of the Government from the control of the Congress Ministry and that this arrangement was agreed upon at the meeting in May between Commissioners and the Puppet Ministers. The rumour is so amazing that we are unwilling to accept that the Governor can possibly entertain even a vague idea of the kind with which he is credited. Such an action—though typical of bureaucratic Commissioners and Puppet Ministers—would not only be absurd. It would be an odious breach of faith and an open challenge of hostility to Congress on the part of the Governor. We cannot believe that the Governor of the U. P. will flout the letter and the spirit of his words and assurances in such a palpable manner. But if by any chance His Excellency has so decided, then he will have brought about a decisive deadlock even before settling down to a relationship with Congress Ministers of helpful co-operation and good-will. And the responsibility will be entirely his.

RURAL CREDIT

What The Peasant Needs Most

(BY S. RAWALHAR.)

Amelioration of the condition of the masses is the talk everywhere. It is the objective of the Government, political parties, both Liberal and Radical—the Financier and economists. Individuals and Associations have been promising better conditions of living to our agriculturists who form 92 per cent. of our population. But what is the result?

As far back as the year 1929 the Central Banking Enquiry Committee estimated the indebtedness of the agriculturists in British India alone a 900 crores of rupees. With the fall in prices and the consequent economic depression affairs have become worse and it may be said that at a rough estimate the value of debt must be double that of what it was during 1929. According to the present Finance Minister of Bombay the agricultural indebtedness of Bombay presidency alone is 100.

The Foremost Need.

The first and foremost need of the Indian agriculturist is credit at reasonable rates of interest. All the western nations including some of the most industrial countries have been and are doing their best to furnish the ploughman with the necessary capital at the minimum rate of interest to enable him to discharge his duties properly and lead a decent life. For example, the Agriculturist Mortgage Corporation in England which came into existence under "Agriculturist Act of 1929" advances moneys to agriculturists on what are known as Agricultural Mortgages. India has no institution of this kind.

Our agriculturists obtain credit from the Co-operative Societies and money-lenders. Government advances moneys to agriculturists as takavi loan etc. But it is on such a small scale that it does not touch the fringe of the problem.

As far as Co-operative Societies are concerned their number is not sufficient. The progress of land-mortgage banks is very slow and at present these institutions are not even helping 8 per cent. of the tillers of the soil. In spite of the fact that Co-operative movement is almost half a century old, considering the big problem it is facing, its progress is not great. In the words of Sir M. Vishveswaraya "all that it has done amounts to scratching of surface." Then where lies the remedy?

The Village Sahukar

The chief sources from which our agriculturist at present draws his credit both for productive and personal purposes is the Sahukar or the indigenous banker. For good or evil from times immemorial the village Sahukar has been the guide and philosopher of our agriculturist. But the pity is his rate of interest is abnormal and blood-sucking.

As things stand at present the only remedy lies in the reform of Rural Banking. At present there are certain Acts such as "The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act," the Usurious Loans Act, the Land Alienation Act etc. which are meant to safeguard the interests of the Agriculturists against the onslaughts of the Sahukars. First and foremost the agriculturist is too illiterate to understand these Acts and secondly the operation of these Acts has been limited.

Reform Of Rural Banking

A bold step on the part of the authorities is the need of the hour. Laws prohibiting more than a certain rate of interest must be brought into existence. The Reserve Bank of India might be authorised to prescribe that rate of interest from time to time after a careful study of the market conditions.

Any and every individual must not be allowed to do lending business (I shall not call it Banking). Licences must be issued to money-lenders, and their jurisdiction of business must be prescribed. If their accounts cannot be audited they must at least be asked no notify the proper authorities once a year the nature of their business with all the necessary details. The Local authorities of every place must be asked to keep an eye on these Bankers so that they may not go against the Law of the Land. The conditions I have mentioned are only illustrative and not exhaustive.

In this manner if a new orientation is given to our rural Banking system not only will be have revived our old Banking system on a firmer foundation but we will have solved the greatest problem of our country.

India possesses every thing that is essential to create employment and the goods people need. In the words of Mr Ramsay Mac-Donald, the ex-President of England, "The people are the most industrious in the world, much of their land is fertile and yields rich crops." Yet Indians are the poorest in the world. Why? The answer echoes back: "Credit," "the secret of human poverty and financial chaos."

Proposed Partition Of Palestine

British Socialist Writer's Amazing Views

By H. N. BRAILSFORD.

Palestine has been, through 17 years, among the most troubled and restless corners of this earth. Nowhere, outside Russia, have men worked at a creative task with such idealism; and yet, when one surveyed this Jewish National Home against the background of irreconcilable Arab hostility, it was difficult to picture for it a happy future.

The two races could not fuse. Their aims were in flat contradiction; self-government, or even a timid advance towards it, was unthinkable.

One saw nothing ahead but the continuance of coercion. That would be at the best an ugly prospect, but even coercion in Palestine works ill.

There have been five Arab risings in 17 years, and all the forces of the Empire have failed to protect the Jewish Home from massacre and arson.

At last, after long fumbling, the facts have been faced, and a new start proposed on a new plan. Partition is the only radical solution.

This experiment began ill amid the barterings of the secret Treaties. Jews and Arabs both believed that the British Government had offered them this country to buy their support.

There was, no doubt, a sincere wish to make amends to the Jews for the wrongs Christians have done them. But the governing motives of Downing Street were strategical—to win Jewish backing in the war, and thereafter to acquire a valuable military base in the Eastern Mediterranean.

A Jewish State under British protection might have been created if the thing had been done with a rush immediately after the war. Confronted with an accomplished fact, the Arabs might have acquiesced.

Arab Fears

What they could not endure was the process of gradual submersion. Each year the Jewish population rose by many thousands; each year their own majority grew relatively a little less.

Would it be in the forties or not until the 'sixties that the Jews would at last have a majority? Meanwhile, they watched their fellow-Arabs in Iraq, Syria and Egypt achieving an independence denied to them.

The Jews had an answer to all this. The land they had covered with wheatfields and orange groves was, most of it, swamp or sandhill. They brought their science and enthusiasm and enabled hundreds to live well where tens had starved before.

If they did buy neglected Arab lands, they also brought irrigation—a boon to the natives as well as to themselves. In fact, thanks to them the standard of life of the Arabs has risen immeasurably, not only in the matter of wages, but through social services also.

The pressure that drove them to Palestine grows, meanwhile, crueller than ever, not merely in Aryan Germany, but in Poland also.

Palestine had been backward and barbarous before they came, supporting miserably a mere fraction of the population it might sustain. It will soon be the most flourishing and progressive region in the whole Mediterranean area. Have the Arabs the right to monopolise it?

Two Pictures

Two vivid impressions remained in my mind after a visit to Palestine. The first was one of hope as I surveyed what the Jews had done.

This race of town-dwellers had turned with enthusiasm to the plough. Young doctors and lawyers were not ashamed to become day-labourers.

The commercial farms and co-operative colonies were an inspiring sight, and so, in the towns, was the cultural work of the Zionists, most of it Socialist in inspiration—the schools, hospitals, and holiday-homes, the music and the scientific work of the University.

But the rest of the picture filled me with despair. The two races lived completely sundered lives. Language, religion and culture separated them, even if there had been no hate.

I remember suggesting common schools as a remedy. And then I had to realise that the Jews, no less than the Arabs, were nationalists. A school for them was the cradle of the nation they were creating; it must remain Hebrew in language and outlook.

It was, after all, to build a Jewish National Home that these fugitives left the humiliation of the Polish Ghetto and Hitler's Germany to pioneer in Palestine.

What Partition Means

In this situation, the only radical solution may be to recognise the gulf and make a partition.

The compromise that the Royal Commission proposes may be in its broad outlines the best arrangement that circumstances and history admit.

The Jews will get Galilee and the coast-line that once the Philistines inhabited. To the Arabs, falls most of Samaria and Judea, to which will be added the big, empty region of Transjordan.

The land allotted to the Jews is a small area, but it will be their own. They will possess a sovereign State, and they can regulate immigration and develop their culture as they think fit.

The Arabs will have plenty of room, but theirs will be a rather poor territory with few towns. A grant of money from this country is offered to give them a start. It is not clear why the Jews must also pay them an annual subvention.

An exchange of populations will be provided for, since there are

(Continued on page 9 Col 5.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

JAPAN'S CHALLENGE.

Japan, of course, is out to annex Northern China. Anyone who is not a fool nor determined to look at things deliberately blind-folded can see this. What is more, Japan is following the usual tactics which are as repugnant as they are familiar. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that the Japanese Charge d'Affaires should demand of the Central Government of China that it must not "attempt to interfere in any agreement reached locally in North China," and it must also "refrain from provocative activities" which are understood to mean the sending of troops and aeroplanes into North China and other warlike preparations. This ultimatum—it is literally so—is a challenge to the sovereignty of China, to her territorial integrity and to the Powers which have solemnly guaranteed it—although they as cynically ignored it. The Japanese move puts the Power once more upon their honour But it all depends upon Britain. Britain deserted China and America in the matter of Manchuria what will she do now?

POLITICAL PRISONERS

One of the first questions taken up by the Congress Ministry of U. P. is naturally the release of political prisoners. The Ministry is understood to have already passed orders releasing many prisoners convicted under Sections 124-A. I.P.C. and 108 Cr. P.C. and withdrawing cases against those undergoing trials under these sections, lifting the ban on associations which have been declared unlawful, and returning press security deposits. Other Congress Ministries may be trusted to take similar action without any avoidable delay. It is said that there will be some conflict with the Governors with regard to Communists. But Congress Ministries should never countenance the idea that the holding of Communist views or expressing them without inciting violence is an offence.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO HARIJANS

The statement issued by the Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh shows that the Board continues to do valuable service to the local Harijans by giving scholarships to deserving students among them. But there has been a steady decline since 1934-35 in the number of students helped and the extent of help given them. The number of students helped in 1934-35 was 224 but in the current year it is only 77 and the amount given in scholarships has fallen from Rs. 8139 in 1934-35 to Rs. 3900 in the current year. The Secretary explains the decline by stating that, as the Bombay Municipality is giving free middle school education to Harijans, there are now fewer middle school students applying for help. But this fact does not wholly explain the sharp decline in the number of scholarships and their total value. It seems that the funds at present available to the Board are not sufficiently large. If so, strenuous attempts must be made to supplement them.

WELCOME MOVE!

The All-Bengal Landholders' Conference is alarmed. It met, appropriately enough, "in camera" and passed, among others, a resolution "viewing with concern the growth of subversive ideology and activities in the countryside, tending to embitter the relationship between landlords and tenants by means of unhealthy and irresponsible agitation . . . ." What, of course, the Landholders mean by "subversive ideology" and "activities in the countryside" is the growing consciousness on the part of Kisans about their rights and their equally growing determination not to remain feudal serfs and chattels The anxiety of these relics of a dark age is both amusing and welcome. We do want the Landlord class to come out into the open. That will clear the issue and help expose an outrageous system still further. The only sad part of the whole thing is that the present Bengal Ministry—led by the leader of the Proja!—is pro-landlord rather than pro-peasant.

Commandments For Ministers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The venerable Mahatma Gandhi, the uncrowned king of India, who rules over the hearts of the millions of this great and holy land of the Sages and Seers has, in fitness of things, issued a few commandments on the eve of the dawn of Swaraj, which we all witness gradually but steadily establishing itself in four corners of this country. This is a veritable treasure of wisdom, which none of our accredited leaders in the field of politics can afford to ignore or brush aside even for a moment. In our struggle for the freedom, whether one is in the rank or file, or one is in the high command, every single entity has got to give unflinching obeisance to the gospel of the Great One of our times. Lest we forget, being in the midst of the turmoil, dear Mr. editor, let me put the commandments as succinctly as I can They are:—

1. Thou shalt not regard the Government of India Act as satisfactory
2. Thou shalt have faith of thy own to thwart the assumed intention of the framers of the Act.
3. Thou shalt not use the Act in the way intended by the imposers of the Act.
4. Thou shalt enforce immediate prohibition of the use of liquor by making education self-supporting, instead of paying for it from the liquor revenue.
5. Thou shalt turn the jails into reformatories and workshops instead of punitive departments.
6. Thou shalt make salt free for the poor man.
7. Thou shalt make all purchases of cloth in khadi alone.
8. Thou shalt devote more attention to the villages and peasantry than to the cities.
9. Thou shalt travel third class and be contented by the least possible stipulation as affixed by the voice of the people.
10. Thou shalt not require the Western style and spend on the Western scale.
11. Thou shalt introduce simplicity in the administration of thy country and be proud of it.
12. Thou shalt dare not live in the style and manner out of all correspondence with millions of thy countrymen.
13. Thou shalt not set up a standard of living which takes no account whatsoever of the helpless masses.
14. Thou shalt refrain from copying the Governors and the secured Civil Service.
15. Thou shalt live in utmost simplicity as did Rama and Krishna, Aboobakar and Omar, Pratap and Shivaji, and brook not the idea of using anything but coarse cloth, without appearing shoddy.
16. Thou shalt give hope to the poor and change the tone of the Services.
17. Thou shalt not covet for the pomp and pageantry which is vulgar.
18. Thou shalt demonstrate the utter insufficiency of the Act encircled round the unwilling people and determine to end it.
19. Thou shalt not divide India

(Continued on page 7 column 2)

Come to think of it in an impartial (due acknowledgments to Messrs Neville Chamberlain and Anthony Eden) and objective attitude we cannot but sympathise with our "Government officials" They *are* in an unenviable position.

(1) Imagine taking their "ma-bap" hats off, or giving Police salutes, to, the very persons whom until the other day they were actually and quite properly—well, you know what we mean.

(2) Imagine also the District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police respectfully bowing before Hon'ble Gandhi caps when the right attitude as laid down a few years ago at Guntur, is to declare these caps illegal under Section 144.

(4) Imagine further a scene, the principal items of which are the National Flag, chorus of the "Bande Mataram" (good thing that Sir Robert Bell has duly retired to Africa) and the audience including the "ma-bap" of various degrees and categories.

And (4) imagine—or rather please don't—the C. I. D. shadowing Sir Kurma Reddy, Sir Dhanjisha Cooper, Mr. Raghavendra Rao, Nawab of Chhatari, Sir John Abercrombie, Messrs. Bhopatkar, Ambedkar, Shaukatali, Yakub etc. etc. and—more horrible thought—Anglo-Indian journalists!

* * *

"My debt to His Excellency Sir Harry Haig is unrepayable"—ex-Minister-cum-ex-Interim Sir J. P. Srivastava of U.P.

Perfectly true, whether you regard Sir J. P. Srivastava as a debtor or a creditor.

* * *

Expressing his sense of relief at surrendering office, the U. P. ex-Minister confesses that "I was finding myself unequal to the strain."

As an instance of truthful modesty, this may be acceptable.

But is it not a non-recognition of the effectiveness of "every possible assistance and courtesy" extended to the ex-Minister by "Secretaries and other Government officials" and for which Sir J. P. Srivastava rightly offers "grateful thanks."

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS.

(Perpetrated By The Junior Colleague).

(1) Mr. H. N. Brailsford, the world-famous British socialist, has joined the Imperialist Tory Party and is shortly to be appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—or something of that sort—in Abyssinia, preliminary to being appointed British High Commissioner in Mandated Palestine and also of the New British Dominion, the Jewish State.

(2) When Congress M. L. A.'s clad in Khaddar and Gandhi caps reached the Council House at Poona Comrade Jamnadas M. Mehta—we must apologise to the reader the rest of the Junior Colleague's is illegible and the brat is not available at the moment.

* * *

Japan has sent a 24-ultimatum warning the Nanking Government not to interfere in affairs relating to Japan and North China.

Mr. Eden should make a statement explaining that this is in furtherance of the British Note demanding that none of the Parties make it a question of National Prestige.

* * *

The teacher was explaining the difference between the stately rose and the modest violet.

'You see, children,' she said, 'a beautiful, well-dressed woman walks along the street, but she is proud and does not greet anybody—that is the rose. But behind her comes a small creature with bowed head—'

'Yes, miss, I know,' Tommy interrupted, 'that's her husband.'

"We Are Pilgrims On Path Of Freedom"

Let None Mistake Rest-Houses On Roadside For Our Goal, Warns Abul Kalam

POONA'S ROUSING RECEPTION TO CONGRESS CABINET

POONA: July 19.

"I may be the Chief Minister of the Government, but I claim to be the chief servant of the people," declared Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, addressing a meeting held this evening to congratulate the Congress Ministry.

Their Mission

Mr. Kher continued: "Congressmen taking office does not mean that we will govern and rule so much as we will work and serve."

Just And Fair To All

He assured that the Congress Ministers would be just and fair to all the communities and invited their co-operation in working their programme for the good of all.

BEST WAY TO END OPPOSITION

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel observed that the Working Committee, beyond guiding the general policy, would not interfere with the work of the Congress Ministries. The Congress had to-day become the Government, a new task to which they should apply their energies fully so as to make it a success. The Congress welcomed the co-operation of all, for it believed that the best way to end opposition was not struggle against it, but removing the cause of the same.

PILGRIMS ON PATH OF FREEDOM.

Reiterating that the Congress goal was Complete Independence, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said that the Congress acceptance of office did not mean abandonment of that goal. "We are pilgrims on the path of freedom, journeying with relentless determination, and if we faltered on the road, or tarry, or even stop for time, it is only to rest and recoup our energies so that we may continue our journey with greater vigour. Let none mistake the rest-houses on the roadside for the haven of freedom which is our goal."

DELICATE RESPONSIBILITY

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad stressed the delicate responsibility the Congress Ministers had shouldered in undertaking to work the Constitution with a view to ending it.

Mr. Shankerrao Deo, who presided, said that he would describe to-day as just the beginning of the Congress Raj and with their help, the Ministry would endeavour for its completion.—A. P.

INTERESTS OF MINORITIES SAFE

POONA: July 19.

"We have shouldered the responsibility of Provincial administration in order to see what power lies in our hands and the country can rest assured that the rule of the Congress will be the Rule of Justice. It is the responsibility of our Ministers to safeguard the interests of Minorities," said Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, addressing a mammoth meeting held to congratulate the Congress Ministry.

MINIMUM GAIN.

Continuing the Sardar said that not even gods could work the constitution. To draw benefit from the constitution was as difficult to draw oil out of sand. All items of expenditure were shifted on them without sources of income. So the Congress had accepted offices to combat from within the constitution. Unity achieved in Congress ranks was the minimum gain from the three months' discussions.

Referring to Services the Sardar said that the Services would do well to follow the example of Congress Ministers and imbibe the spirit of service to and sacrifice for the cause of the country.

In conclusion Sardar Patel appealed to public to organize Congress Committees in every nook and corner of the country. Congress should be an All-India family and every Indian should be a member of that family. They should not only co-operate with the Congress Ministers, but should take it that they themselves have taken the responsibilities.

NO CHANGE IN OBJECTIVE.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in the course of an impressive oration said that the Congress decided to undertake Ministerial responsibilities and work within the corners of the Constitutional Act. This decision had created a new problem for Congressmen. It had decided that offices should be used to end the Act.

"We are within it," said the veteran Congress leader, "but we are within it not to work or preserve but to end it. Our objective would remain the same until it was achieved."—United Press.

BANKING IN AUSTRALIA

Royal Commission's Report: No Change In Policy And No Nationalisation

CANBERRA: July 19.

The Royal Commission on the Australian Banking in its findings published to-day suggests no general change in the policy and oppose nationalisation.

The Commission advocates the maintenance of a strong Central Bank regulating the volume of credit, the distribution of which should be left to privately-owned trading banks and considers that the Commonwealth Bank should continue operations as at present, but should be given additional powers to enable it to carry on effectively.

It recommends the establishment of the decimal coinage system and the division of the Australian Pound into thousands, limitation of Note issue, the abolition of Note reserve and new long-term exchange mobilisation agreement between the Commonwealth Bank and the trading banks in regard to London funds.—Reuter.

HONOLULU, July 19.

Miss Earhart and Mr. Noonan may be presumed dead following the United States Navy announcement that the search for them ended fruitlessly at sunset yesterday.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF COL. ADAM KOC

WARSAW, July 19.

An attempt on the life of Colonel Adam Koc the well-known, politician and leader of the National Union Party was made at his villa at Swidry late last night.

Colonel Koc escaped as the bomb exploded prematurely, killing the intending assassin when he was approaching the door of the villa.—Reuter.

Commandments For Ministers

(Continued from Page 6.)

into Hindu and Muslim as does the English Press in this country.

20. Thou shalt disarm all suspicion from the minds of the minority communities.

21. Thou shalt know no distinction between Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, or Parsi, nor between high caste and low caste.

22. Thou shalt take a note that despite the fact that the goal of the English system is wholly different from ours, yet thou hast to convert thy opponent without shedding a drop of blood.

23. Thou shalt adopt non-violent approach in every thing that thou doest.

24. Thou shalt note that thou art engaged in a mission that has not been hitherto attempted by any nation on the earth.

If the cammandments of the venerable Mahatma are obeyed by the nation with full faith in the great mission, India is bound to emerge out of the serfdom twice blessed.—Yours, etc.,

BYRAM KHAMBATA.

Belvedere Court,
Churchgate Reclamation,
Bombay, July 19.

Balloon Equipment Gutted

Professor Piccard's Successful Trial Flight Followed By Accident

ROCHESTER (Minnesota), July 19.

Fire destroyed new balloon equipment belonging to Professor Piccard who landed safely in Iowa, about 75 miles away, according to information received here by Madame Piccard.

The Professor ascended from Rochester on a trial flight in a balloon consisting of a Gondola raised by 80 small rubber balloons.—Reuter.

RANGA TO MOVE ASSEMBLY ADJOURNMENT

SIMLA, July 19.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, member, Central Legislative Assembly, has tabled an adjournment motion to discuss the recurrence of Railway disasters on the same section of the East Indian Railway near Dinapore on July 17.

It is understood he would urge the appointment of a public enquiry into this disaster through a resolution.—United Press.

Das' Child Marriage Restraint Bill

SIMLA, July 19.

Mr. B. Das, Member, Central Legislative Assembly, has given notice for continuing his Child Marriage Restraint Bill which lapsed owing to the prorogation of the Assembly.—United Press.

REVISION OF ARMY REGULATIONS

SIMLA, July 19.

The Military Accounts Committee which met this morning, it is understood, discussed the revision of Indian Army Regulations. The Secretary for Defence Department reported that revision of all basic regulations was expected to be completed within the next two years.

In view of the report of the Director of Audit Defence Services that during last five years there had been considerable savings in the provision made for purchase of animals' the Committee suggested that the budget estimate for this purpose might in future be on a lower scale.—United Press.

NO COALITION WITH MUSLIM LEAGUE

ALLAHABAD, July 19.

The "United Press" understands from a reliable source that the negotiations which were opened between the Congress Party in U. P. Legislature and the leaders of the Muslim League in U. P. with a view to form a coalition, are now closed, nothing tangible having resulted out of them.—United Press.

GURDWARA RIOT CASE JUDGMENT

JHELUM: July 19.

Judgment was pronounced by the Sessions Judge in a case arising from the rioting at Kot Bhaithan Singh Gurdwara near Attock on April 1, in which one was killed and about a dozen Sikh Sewadars of the Gurdwara were injured.

Of the 25 Muslim accused, seven were acquitted and eighteen were sentenced to eight years rigorous imprisonment on the charge of rioting.—A. P.

Famous Archaeologist Dead

LONDON, July 19.

The death has occurred of Percy Gardner.—Reuter.

(Percy Gardner was professor of Classical Archaeology at the Oxford University 1887-1925, and Emeritus professor since 1925. He was a Fellow of the British Academy and was connected with Academies of Sciences in Germany, France, America, Greece and Austria. He edited the Journal of Hellenic Studies. He was 91 years of age at the time of his death).

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

The King has approved the appointment of Colonel H. C. Buckley, Honorary surgeon to the Viceroy of India, and Colonel D. C. V. Fitzgerald, Indian Medical Service, as Honorary physicians to His Majesty.

They succeed Major-General Sir Cuthbert A. Sprawson and Major-General C. W. F. Melville, who have retired.—Reuter.

Bihar And Orissa Cabinets Formed

LET VILLAGES SMILE!

Premier 'C. R.' Wants To Increase Happiness Of The Masses

MADRAS, July 19.

"I shall not misunderstand criticism and shall always welcome advice. I appeal above all to my brothers in service who are permanent officials under the Government. They know and can imagine what my aims and hopes are. I want them to know my heart and help me in serving my people. I know they can do a great deal and make me either succeed or fail." declares the Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, the Prime Minister of Madras, in the course of a statement issued to the Press to-day.

PATHETIC VISION.

Continuing, he says: "I have the greatest admiration and respect for their qualities of loyal service and their great experience. Without their assistance and co-operation I can achieve but little. I know I shall ask for what would amount to great sacrifices on their part. But I want them to see as I do the pathetic vision that spreads out before my mind in all my plans, the men and specially women in villages with despair in their eyes and their little ones hanging on to them with nature's joy in their faces. I want our classes to see that no dislocation in our private affairs can be too great, if we could achieve but a slight general increase of happiness for these unfortunate people who are under our charge."

Mr. Rajagopalachariar continues: "I know that permanent service has been long wanting and welcoming the prospect of the Congress in office. May God enable us all to make the villages smile. I shall be unworthy of the culture of this land and false to the faith and principles I have professed, if I give room to rancour or prejudice against any group or class or individuals for anything done or suffered in the past. I want the entire service including the police to look on me as a friend and brother in a common enterprise."

EXPECTS CO-OPERATION.

Expressing his gratitude for the numerous messages of congratulations and good wishes sent to him, Mr. Rajagopalachariar says: "As I have already stated publicly, I feel proud I have been enabled to nominate a good team for my Cabinet, a hardy band of Parliamentary Secretaries to help us in our work. Improvements in the personnel can be thought of. But I assure everyone that nothing but public good guided me in my choice. I may not be able to explain everything, and the very object behind a decision may be illustrated by the public discussion of reasons. I crave for patience and continued trust. As I said on another occasion, the whole Congress is in office and not Ministers only. The work and the name of good or bad have to be shared by us all, whether we sit in the office room or in the Assembly seat or work outside both. Very often, the latter is the most arduous and helpful. I hope for an atmosphere of enthusiastic co-operation from every quarter."—United Press.

WHY DR. RAJEN WAS TAKEN IN CABINET

MADRAS, July 19.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari the Madras Premier in a statement to the Press says:

"On one matter I had better say a few words—the inclusion of Dr. T. S. S. Rajan in the Cabinet came as a surprise on all and, in some quarters, raised a doubt whether it was right, in view of the incidents that the public will remember. I think that the severe action that I took some months ago over his refusal to abide by the Party decision in regard to local matters, was perfectly right. I think that the discipline and solidarity we maintained throughout the elections and thereafter were largely due to that step. It would, however, be no justification for any further prolongation or deprivation of his services to our cause. Dr. Rajan resigned all the positions and places held by him as a Congressmen as soon as the Congress Working Committee disapproved of his action.

It would have been suicidal if I had not shown courage to act on the sudden inspiration that came to me that I should call on him to serve on my Cabinet. I gave him little time to consider. It was not only a surprise to him but a call for a fresh sacrifice. I have never spared him in this respect and he has never refused, and he obeyed my command once again

SARDAR APPROVED.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel approved the addition of his name. I obtained his sanction for the names of the President, the Speaker and the Cabinet before I ever thought of Dr. Rajan. His name was supplementary and warmly approved by the Sardar. I am glad to say that the step has evoked unqualified approval throughout the province and outside.—A. P.

BIHAR MINISTRY PERSONNEL

Doctor Mahmud To Be In Charge Of Law And Order

PATNA, July 19.

It is understood Mr. Shri Krishna Singh, Leader of the Congress Party in Bihar Assembly, will submit the following personnel of his Ministry with their respective portfolios, when he interviews the Governor at 5 this evening:—

Mr. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH—Education and Local Self-Government (Chief Minister).

Mr. ANUGRAH NARAIN SINHA—Land Revenue, Finance and Development.

Dr. SYED MAHMUD—Law and Order and

Mr. JAGLAL CHOWDHURY (Depressed Class)—Agriculture, Labour and Unemployment.

The meeting of the Congress Assembly Party will be held at 1-30 p.m. to-morrow at Sadaqat Ashram.—United Press.

ORISSA MINISTERS SWORN IN

CUTTACK, July 19.

The Governor has accepted the resignation of office of the Interim Ministry.

Mr. Biswanathdas, Mr. Nityananda Kanungo and Mr. Bhodram Dubey have formed the new Cabinet and they were sworn in by the Governor.—A. P.

ORISSA MINISTERS AND PORTFOLIOS

CUTTACK, July 19.

It is understood that the provisional allotment of the portfolios of the new Ministry, which was sworn in by the Governor this afternoon at the Cuttack Circuit House in the presence of the Revenue Commissioner, Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries and heads of Departments is as follows:—

Mr. Biswanath Das: Premier, Home, Finance and Education.
Mr. Nityanand Kanungo: Revenue, Local Self--Government Public Works and health.
Mr. Bodhram Dubey: Law and Commerce.—A. P

Ministers In Secretariat

CUTTACK, July 19.

The three Congress Ministers, clad in Khadi, started from the Provincial Congress Committee office to take the oath before the Governor. All the Ministers wore small national flags in their button-holes and the youngest, Mr. Nityananda Manungo, wore a Gandhi cap, while his car had a National flag flying.

Mr. Biswanath Das, in spite of his suffering from an attack of influenza, kept up his good spirit. After taking oaths, they arrived at the Secretariat and were taken round the offices by the Chief Secretary.—A.P.

C.P. CABINET CONSIDER QUESTION OF JAIL DELIVERY

NAGPUR, July 19.

It is understood that the C. P. Ministry proposes to consult Congress Party members, who are meeting at the end of July on various important matters before fixing its future programme of work.

Meanwhile it is learnt that the question of the release of political prisoners and the cancellation of securities deposited by various presses under the Press Act is now under consideration.

At the Party meeting on July 29 members will be invited to offer suggestions on the subjects, which will be specially tackled by the Ministry.

FAR-REACHING REFORMS.

The agenda for the meeting contains various proposals aiming at far-reaching reforms These include the reduction of rent by at least 5 per cent., reduction of land revenue by at least 10 per cent., separation of Judicial and Executive functions, abolition of Commissionership, reduction of grazing rates in the case of agricultural cattle, introduction of compulsory primary education, in the first instance, in municipal area the starting of primary schools in villages having a population of 500 and more.

The meeting will also discuss measures to effect economy and check bribery. It is expected that the Ministry will formulate its future policy in the light of the Party's decision on these matters.—A. P.

C. R. Rushes Out Of Madras Secretariat To Greet Strikers' Procession

Ministry Formation In U. P.

Socialist Leader's Move To Secure Speakership

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 19.

Interesting light was thrown on one of the reasons of the delay caused in the selection of the full personnel of the U. P. Congress Cabinet.

It appears both Babu Purshottamdas Tandon and Acharya Narendra Deo, Socialist Leader preferred the post of Speaker to Ministership for various reasons and it is said that Acharya Narendra Deo's preference for Speakership was to get over the ban placed by His Party Executive against acceptance of Ministerships.

While Babu Tandon for some reasons did not like to become Minister an attempt is being made to solve the tangle by inducing Babu Tandon to accept Ministership and leave the job of Speakership for Acharya Narendra Deo.

RELEASE OF PUNJAB POLITICALS?

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 19.

I understand from Lobby talks that the advent of Congress ministries in provinces is not without some effect already on the policy hitherto pursued with unabashed zeal by the Punjab Ministry. It is likely in the course of a statement to-morrow, the Punjab Premier may indicate a cautious policy of release of political prisoners.

In the case of some he may demand certain undertakings before release. In the case of others he is expected to give assurance that he will go into their cases personally and see whether release is possible in the interests of the Province. Opposition circles are not hopeful that the Premier's statement will come up to expectations.

Congress Will Win Over Minorities

"Frontier Gandhi" On His Mission In Bihar

PATNA: July 19.

How and when the minorities will join the Congress?

This question was answered by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in an exclusive interview to the Associated Press in the following words:

"It is one of the principal objects of the Congress to carry on its programme among the minority communities so continuously that the minorities may be convinced that the Congress stands for their benefit. Then they will join the Congress."

Asked about the object of his visiting Bihar, Khan Abdul Ghaffar said that firstly, he had been an internee in Hazaribagh Jail for three years from 1931 to 1934 and he had come to meet old friends; secondly to meet the Hindus and Muslims, the latter in particular, and talk and discuss with them in order to understand their educational, social and economic conditions and the political awakening among them.—A. P.

THIS PICTURE AND THAT

MADRAS, July 19.

An extraordinary event which, incidentally revealed in unmistakable terms the vast gulf of difference between a Congress Minister and a non-Congress Minister, occurred this evening, when the Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Premier of Madras, hurriedly came out of the Secretariat and quite unmindful of the rain, walked straight to the South Sea Gate and stopped a procession of strikers and enquired of them their grievances.

It appears that workers of the P.W.D. Workshop who are on strike went in a procession along the Beach Road this afternoon to the offices of the Public Works Department to represent their grievances to the authorities concerned.

While the processionists were opposite the South Sea Gate, leading to the Secretariat, the Prime Minister came down the stairs, and swiftly walked to the Beach Road, quite unmindful of the heavy showers and asked the processionists to stop.

He gathered first-hand information from the strikers of their grievances and assured the workers that their case would receive his consideration.—United Press.

EDEN EXPOUNDS FOREIGN POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

us to pass through the last twelve months without a major conflict.—Reuter.

FACE FACT.

Mr. Churchill drew attention to the heavy Howitzer cannon, which were alleged to be mounted around or near Gibraltar.

He added that weapons of this size and power were not required for any purposes connected with the Spanish Civil War. Mr. Churchill argued that, if General Franco was in a position to dominate Gibraltar and the Straits with these guns, they must face the fact and not attempt to ignore General Franco's position. They should ascertain whether these guns were the price General Franco had to pay for help he received from this or that power.—Reuter.

FORMIDABLE AND ALARMING.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the fact that the guns practically enabled the Straits to be closed was most formidable and alarming. He emphasised the close contact between General Franco and Fascist States, one of which had made quite clear that it meant to control the Mediterranean. He declared that Fascist Powers were sending forces to Spain because it commanded the Mediterranean and with the Suez Canal closed the alternative route via the Cape would also be imperilled if Spain were a submarine and air base in the hands of a hostile Power. Lloyd George added that Portugal was working in close alliance with the Francoites and referred to Fascist control of the Balearics on the route between France and her North African colonies.—Reuter.

ROME PLEASED

ROME, July 19.

Mr. Eden's references to Italy and the Mediterranean have created a favourable impression in Italy. Unofficial circles describe the speech as full of understanding and inspired by realities. It is considered that the speech will help the improvement of Anglo-Italian relations noticeable in the press reaction since the publication of the British proposals on non-intervention in Spain.—Reuter.

LORDS PASS MARRIAGE BILL

LONDON, July 19.

The House of Lords read the Matrimonial Clauses (formerly Marriage) Bill for the third time by 79 votes to 28, after adopting an amendment reducing the minimum period for divorce after marriage from five to three years. An application for leave to sue within the latter period may, however, be granted by the King's Bench in particularly hard cases.

The Bill now returns to the House of Commons for consideration of the Lord's amendments.—Reuter.

Train Smash Inquiry Opens

Latest List Shows 100 Killed And 113 Injured: Four Bodies Still Unextricated: Through Running Restored

BOMBAY, July 19.

THE AGENT, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY AT THE SITE OF THE BIHTA RAILWAY ACCIDENT WIRES AS FOLLOWS:—

The following is the latest information regarding the accident to the Punjab Express at Bihta on the 17th morning.

The total number of deaths including those who died subsequently in hospital is 100.

It is known that four bodies still remain in wreckage, but up to the time of wiring it has been impossible to extract them. The total number of injured is 113 of which 57 are seriously injured.

Everything possible was done to render medical assistance at the earliest possible moment. The railway medical staff from Dinapore arrived at the scene of the accident by a special breakdown train within a short time of its occurrence. The uninjured passengers and the train staff rendered first aid as also the medical and other staff of the Bihta Sugar Mills which are situated almost at the point where the accident occurred.

Later, valuable assistance was rendered by the Congress volunteers and the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts and other volunteers' organisations.

Within four and a half hours all the injured had been evacuated and accommodated either in the Dinapore Railway Hospital or the Patna General Hospital, where every care is being taken for their comfort.

The up line was cleared and through running restored by 0/25 hours on 18th morning.

The Senior Government Inspector, the Agent and the principal officers of the East Indian Railway arrived at the site of the accident on the 18th morning.

An enquiry by the Senior Government Inspector has been started immediately and is proceeding. Full evidence will not be available until all the wreckage is cleared, which will take some days.

The list of killed and injured will be issued as early as possible.—A. P.

ANXIETY AT SIMLA

Sabotage Feared

SIMLA, July 19.

The authorities here feel greatly perturbed over the Punjab-Howrah Express disaster which has exacted a toll of life hitherto unprecedented in the annals of the Indian Railways. Besides messages of sympathy from the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Railway Member and the Railway Board have telegraphed to the railway officers and the Commissioner of Patna Division to make arrangements for the injured and an early identification of the dead.

SABOTAGE FEARED.

While the disposition here is to await the result of the Court of Inquiry which is at work at the scene of the tragedy, the feeling here persists that this is a case of sabotage, and not merely fishplates but some length of the track must have been removed to cause the terrible disaster.

Mr. Tylden-Pattenson Member of the Railway Board, leaves to-night for Dinapore to visit the place of accident and the injured lying in hospitals.

The authorities here are keeping in hourly touch with the Agent of the East Indian Railway, who, with medical officers is on the scene of the occurrence. —United Press.

RAJEN BABU AND GAFFAR KHAN VISIT SCENE

Governor Motors From Ranchi To Visit Hospitals

PATNA, July 19.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, accompanied By Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and others left for Bihta this morning to visit the scene of the railway accident.

His first enquiry on arrival here last night from Calcutta was about the arrangements that had been made for the relief of the persons involved in the accident.

Sir Maurice Hallet, the Governor of Bihar is arriving by motor from Ranchi this afternoon and will visit the hospitals to see those injured in the train crash.

CONGRESS MINISTRY WOULD RENDER RELIEF

Bihar Premier-elect Assures His Sympathy For Victims Of Bihta Tragedy

PATNA, July 19.

"My heart goes out in sympathy to the sufferers," said Mr. Shri Krishna Singh, leader of the Congress party in Bihar Assembly, who returned to Patna this morning from his village home. He added that he hoped that a thorough inquiry would be made into the cause of the derailment, so that such a thing would not happen in future. Asked if the Congress Ministry would sanction money for relief to the victims, he replied that they would do everything in their power to relieve suffering.

Mr. Shri Krishna Singh is visiting the scene of accident.

POLITICALS TO BE RELEASED.

When his attention was drawn to a Lucknow message regarding the orders for release of political prisoners he said that Congress ministries in all provinces must do so. He also appealed to the services to change their outlook and help the Congress Ministry in carrying out their programme. "I expect" he added, "the police would consider themselves as servants and help and be polite to the public."—A.P.

Railway Board's Sympathy

SIMLA, July 18.

The Railway Board has sent the following telegram to the Agent of the E. I. Railway:—

"The Railway Board has heard with great distress the report of the appalling accident which occurred near Bihta. They feel sure you are taking every step to alleviate the suffering of the injured. The Board would like to be kept regularly informed of their condition. Please also convey to the injured and relatives of the victims the Railway Board's deep sympathy."—A. P.

Bihar Governor Visits Victims Of Disaster

PATNA, July 19.

Leaving Ranchi early this morning by car His Excellency the Governor, Sir Maurice Hallet, drove straight to Patna General Hospital, reaching there at midday.

His Excellency immediately started on a round of visits to all wards in which the Bihta train disaster injured were lying. The Governor feelingly spoke in Hindi to the patients including women and children expressing sympathy and consoling them. His Excellency, accompanied by the Chief Secretary and Secretary to the Governor, went round the wards accompanied by the Inspector-General of the Civil Hospitals and the Superintendent of the Hospital. He asked them not to spare any effort in giving every attention needed by the patients.—A.P.

Governor's Sympathy With Victims Of Disaster

RANCHI: July 18.

The Governor of Bihar has issued the following message, consequent on yesterday's Bihta railway disaster:—

"His Excellency the Governor has heard with the greatest regret the terrible railway accident at Bihta in Patna District and he tenders his sincerest sympathy to the relatives of those who perished and those who have been injured in the disaster. He also desires to express his appreciation of the services of all those who rendered assistance to the sufferers." —A. P

Punjab Council's Sympathy For Disaster Victims

SIMLA, July 19.

On a motion of the Premier, the Punjab Assembly adopted this morning a resolution expressing deep regret at the appalling railway disaster near Patna. The resolution offered sympathies to the relations of those killed and requested Government to enquire into the extent to which the dependents of the deceased belonging to the Punjab will require help and make adequate arrangements for giving them the necessary assistance.—United Press.

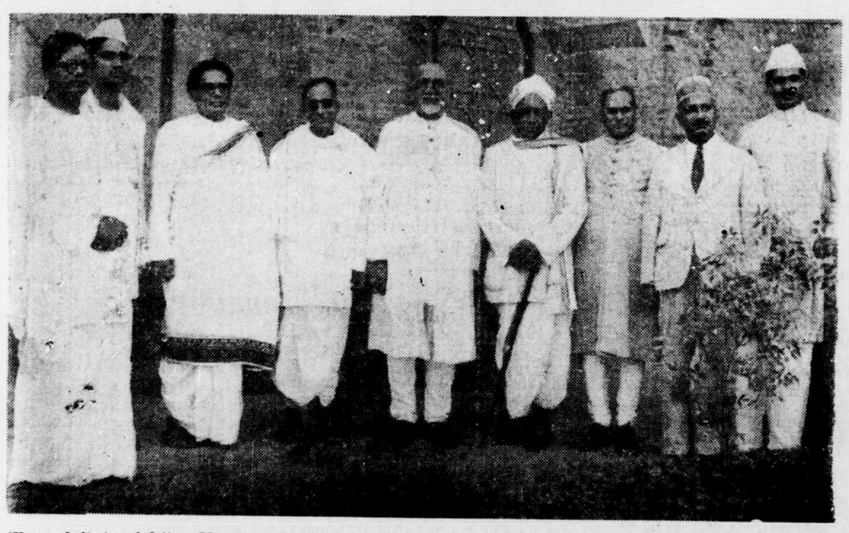
STATIONMASTER'S DISCRETION

PATNA: July 18.

What may well have developed into a threatening situation at the Patna junction this afternoon was averted by the tactful handling of it by the station master. As a goods train was about to leave the station some persons standing there saw portions of sack stuffed with something, protruding out of the door of the last wagon. They immediately posted themselves in front of the locomotive and said they would not allow the train to proceed as they suspected bodies of the victims of the Bihta train disaster were wrapped in those sacks and were being secretly removed. They demanded that the waggon be opened for their inspection. This created a stir and commotion and the excitement ran high.

Meantime three or four Congress leaders approached the station master, who readily consented to open the wagon. The crowd was cleared and the wagon opened and to the relief of all, the suspicion of the people proved utterly wrong. The gunny bags contained only cement. The train left thereafter.—A. P.

THE MADRAS CONGRESS CABINET



(From left to right):—Mr. S. R amnathan (Public Information), Mr. K. Raman Menon (Courts and Prison), Mr. T. Prakasam (Revenue), Mr. C. Rajagopalacha riar (Chief Minister, Home and Finance), Mr. Yakub Hasan (P ublic Works), Dr. T. S. S. Rajan (Public Health), Mr. V. V. Giri (Labour and Industries), Mr. V. I. Muniswamy Pillai (Agriculture and Rural Department), Mr. B. Gopal Reddi (Local Self-Gov ernment).

U. P. Premier's Sympathy

PATNA, July 19.

The Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of United Provinces, has sent the following message of sympathy to Babu Rajendra Prasad for the recent Railway disaster at Ranchi:—

"Deeply distressed to hear of the appalling accident near Bihta. Offer sympathy to sufferers and relatives of deceased victims. This Government will feel relieved if it can be of any service in alleviating the distress and helping sufferers.—United Press.

TOLL OF DISASTER INCREASES

PATNA: July 19.

Three more of the injured persons in the Bihta Train Disaster, lying in Patna Hospital, have since died.

Congress leaders including Babu Shri Krishna Sinha, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan visited the injured men in Patna Hospital this evening. Ten nurses from Calcutta are arriving to-night.—A. P.

Bihta Ry. Disaster

Rajen Babu Pleads For Human Touch

COMPENSATE SURVIVING VICTIMS AND HEIRS OF DEAD WITHOUT EXPECTING THEM TO GO TO COURT

PATNA: July 19.

Babu Rajendra Prasad after visiting the spot of the Bihta Train Tragedy has issued the following statement:—

"I visited the place this morning and saw the remnants of the broken engine, smashed carriages and torn up tracks. The whole thing was so terrible, apart from the dead bodies which have already been disposed of. There are some still lying under the debris, which cannot be removed before the debris is removed. I understand that more than a hundred people have been taken to the hospital at present and as soon as they are in a position to go, I take it that the Railway Administration will arrange to send them to the places they want to go to.

NEED OF HUMAN TOUCH.

I know one family, three male members of which perished in the disaster. There will be many others like this, and it is up to the Railway Administration to give relief to the heirs of those, who died and the surviving sufferers.

I would suggest that instead of expecting the sufferers to go to a court of law for damages, the Railway Administration should find them out and compensate them. This will bring a human touch to the Administration and will in the long run be cheaper.

Another thing, which should be emphasised is that the cause of the serious disaster should be investigated and adequate steps taken to prevent recurrence.

I learnt with much pleasure that the relief afforded to the injured persons was as prompt as could be expected under such circumstances.—A. P.

INDIAN SUGAR SYNDICATE OPENED

CALCUTTA, (By Mail)

The opening ceremony of the Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd., was performed by Mr. M. L. Shah Esq., President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta on Saturday the 17th inst. at 135, Canning Street, Calcutta.

Among those present were Messrs. M. L. Shah, Karamchand Thapar, D. Khaitan, F. A. Sharwani, R. L. Nopany, M. R. Jaipuria, N. K. Jhajharia, K. J Purohit, G. Bhagat, Kasim A. Mohammad, Phul Shanker A Dave, H. D. Vasudev, M. P. Gandhi and B. P. Jhunjhunwala.

CONFERENCE OF HARIJAN WORKERS

Mr. A. V. Thakkar To Consult Gandhiji

WARDHA, July 19.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar arrived last evening after finishing his Mahakosal tour. This morning he saw Mahatma Gandhi, who is observing his day of silence. He will see Gandhiji again to-morrow and discuss with him the question of holding a conference of Harijan Workers at Wardha by about the end of July.—A.P

PALESTINE BETRAYAL SHOULD BE EYE-OPENER

A Free India Is Only Solution, Says Ajmal Khan And Urges Muslims To Join Forces With Congress

SANTINIKETAN, July 14.

Commenting on the conclusions and recommendations of the Royal Commission on Palestine, Al Haj M Ajmal Khan, Member of the Working Committee, All-India Palestine Conference, says:

"The only resolution of the Allahabad Conference, as also the main resolution of the All-India Conference held in Delhi, was about the triple boycott.

Experience has shown that only threats and resolutions are of no avail, unless something practical is done. The demonstration of the united will of the Mussalmans of India is now necessary. I hope the recommendations of the Palestine Commission will be an eye opener to the members of the Legislative Assembly who were satisfied by the reply of the Viceroy.

WARNING TO SHAUKAT ALI

Maulana Shaukat Ali will also realise the futility of sending a mission of Indian Muslims to England. The present partition of Palestine which is being enforced at the point of bayonets is sufficient to demonstrate the ways of Imperialism against a defenceless and disarmed people.

"The boycott of British goods and of the coming war will be rather difficult for the Mussalmans if they do not get the active support and sympathy of other communities of India.

JOIN CONGRESS

An overwhelming majority of the thinking Muslims of India, and all the members of Jamiat-ul-Ulema have already grasped the situation, namely, the only sane course for the Muslims of India is now to join in greater numbers to Indian National Congress. In fact it becomes their duty to do so. There should be no reservation and no condition precedent to doing one's duty. A free India is the only solution of the difficulties of all the downtrodden peoples of the East. Then alone the air and sea routes will be free, and we shall no more require Palestine, Aden or Suez under our domination.

"We hope that the Muslim League will not be satisfied merely with passing a resolution. It is time to join hands with the Congress, or at least with the Palestine Conference, and make the boycott resolution a success."—A. P.

CONGRESS M.L.A.'s MARCH TO ASSEMBLY HALL

(Continued from page 12.)

coloured saries waited just near the entrance to present the guard of honour to Congress members. Messrs. N. V. Gadgil and Jedhe were there to receive and honour Congress M.L.A.'s on behalf of Poona Congressmen As processionists neared the Council Hall crowds increased to more than two thousand and it became impossible to control them and many of them got into the Council Hall. All members were presented guard of honour.

Congress M.L.A.'s, led by Premier Kher, entered the Council Hall just as the Council bell which had been ringing for the last five minutes stopped. As Congressmen came in one after another crowds that had gathered on window sills and those in overcrowded galleries began to cheer them and those who sat on the opposition benches were staring at each Congressman entering.

CONTRAST IN DRESSES.

While the opposition benches were occupied by persons with all sorts of dresses the Treasury benches wore one array of khadi dress excepting for Sir Kenneth Kemp, Advocate General, who sat on the Treasury benches and was wearing a black suit. Sir Dhunjishah Cooper, Sir S. T. Kambli and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta whose resignations were accepted by the Governor this morning came into the Council Chamber a little after the proceedings had begun and sat on the opposition benches. Besides members of the house and press reporters there were nearly a hundred persons on floor of the house just standing behind the Speaker's chair.

PROCEEDINGS FILMED.

Photographers were allowed inside the Chamber for the first time and even a film camera was allowed inside and proceedings were filmed.

Rao Bahadur Chitale came and occupied the Speaker's chair unnoticed and till he shouted twice "Order, Order" there was dinning noise all round. Rao Bahadur Chitale read out the Governor's nomination of himself as Speaker till a Speaker was elected. Then he consulted Mr. Kher about something and announced that the election of the Speaker would take place on Wednesday. He had just consulted the Honourable Chief Minister regarding the election of the Deputy Speaker and he had told him that that election also would take place at the same time and at the same place. Nominations for both should be received before 12 noon to-morrow. The Speaker then announced that first Cabinet members would be sworn in, then the ladies and then other members of House according to the alphabetical order

KHER AND NARIMAN CHEERED

Mr. Kher who was first to be sworn in read the oath in a loud, slow voice audible to the whole house and even to those standing outside. After taking the oath he went and sat in his seat and he had to be informed that the usual practice was that after taking the oath a member should get up on the platform and shake hands with the Speaker, go round the Speaker's chair and sign his name in the Council's register and then to resume his seat. Mr. Kher is absolutely new to any legislature and it was but natural that he did not know this procedure. The Secretary Mr. Chainani, informed him of the procedure and when Mr. Kher got up and shook hands with the Speaker, there was all round clapping and applause.

Even when Mr. Nariman started from his seat hundreds of visitors began clapping hands and members from the opposition benches joined in the applause.

Mr. Nariman read the oath in loud voice audible to all Mr. Babubhai Patel, Congress M.L.A. and youngest member of the party, after reading the oath straight walked up to sign his name without noticing the extended hand of the Speaker. The Speaker called him back and, with pen in hand Mr. Babubhai went upto Speaker's chair and said that he was sorry that he did not feel like shaking hands with a nominated Speaker.

IN EVERY LANGUAGE

The oath was taken in all the languages in the presidency and everyone was amused when Mr. Doddamati, a Congress M.L.A. read his oath in Kanarese. At the time of wiring the oath is being administered and each member is taking at least two minutes and there are 175 out of whom about ten are absent and so far only about 100 have finished taking the oath.

LATER:

In all 159 members were sworn in. Six of them were absent. Then the House was adjourned to Wednesday.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

PORTHOS MAKES A CLEAN SWEEP

While Porthos proceeded to smash all the bottles, D'Artagnan addressed the following words to the two guardsmen:

"Gentlemen, I ask you not to speak of this event to anybody. Some eminent person may have had a hand in what you have seen, and if it is talked about the consequences may be very serious for all of us. After what has happened you will easily realize that a feast to-day cannot be very jolly, so I must beg you to accept my excuses and put off the banquet till another day."

The two guardsmen courteously accepted D'Artagnan's apology, and perceiving that the four friends would like to be alone, duly retired.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS

When the four friends were alone they looked at one another with an air that plainly expressed how well they realized the gravity of the situation.

"Well, you see," said D'Artagnan to Athos, "that this is war to the death."

"Yes, I see that plainly. But couldn't you get in touch with her somehow and threaten to reveal her disgrace to the whole court unless she promises to remain neutral."

"I like the idea well enough," said D'Artagnan, "but how and where am I to meet her again?"

"Time, my dear friend, with time comes opportunity, if we understand how to wait."

"Yes, but to wait surrounded by assassins and poisoners."

"Well, let's leave this place first," said Athos, and the four friends left the room after having ordered Planchet and Fourreau to see that Brisemont was buried in holy ground.

Fields and Factories

REDUCTION IN HOURS OF WORK

Movement Gains Strength In Most Countries Except India!

As a result of the depression a powerful movement has sprung up in the direction of shortening the working week, says Mr. Harold Butler, the Director of the International Labour Office, in his Annual Report.

In 1933 the 40-hour week was applied to the whole industry of the United States of America, and in the following year to the whole industry of Italy.

It is true that by a judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States the National Industrial Recovery Act was declared unconstitutional and lost its legal validity. Nevertheless, the 40-hour week is still operative over the greater part of the American industrial field. Although hours were lengthened in a number of establishments in consequence of the Court's decision, the National Industrial Conference Board, an employers' organisation, reported that "during the N.R.A. period the work week averaged 35.6 hours. Following the declaration of the Act as unconstitutional, there was a sharp increase, due chiefly to lengthening the work week to workers who had been on part time. As a consequence, average hours worked per week increased to 37.0 for the period June-December 1935. The increase in the current year has been slight. For the first nine months of 1936 the work week averaged 38.6 hours"—and this it should be noted during a period of rapidly increasing production. Other surveys indicate that, although average weekly hours have remained about 40 for industry as a whole, they have exceeded that figure in certain industries and in some cases have risen as high as 45.7 per week.

LABOUR DEMANDS FURTHER REDUCTION

It is clear, however, that in spite of increases in a certain number of cases, the 40-hour standard still commands the general support of public opinion among employers, while the labour movement is demanding a further reduction to 30 hours. The general sense of the country is indicated by the enactment by Congress of an Act providing that no public contract exceeding dol. 10,000 shall be granted unless it contains provisions prohibiting any person being employed more than eight hours a day or 40 hours a week, and further Acts applying the 40-hour week to Government employees in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in engineering and shipbuilding establishments, and in the Postal Service, including the mail and equipment shops. The President has already interpreted his great majority at the election as a mandate for "reasonably short working hours among other social reforms" and has plainly indicated that in his view this means not more than 40 hours in the week.

IN ITALY

Similarly, in Italy, although hours were temporarily increased to as much as 60 per week in some undertakings engaged on the manufacture of war material, further steps have been taken to reinforce the 40-hour week. On 12 December 1936, the Government approved a draft Decree codifying the measures already adopted in the form of collective agreements for applying it. It provides for a normal week of 40 hours for industrial occupations or 42 hours in the case of necessarily continuous operations. Exceptions may be granted in special cases, but overtime is strictly limited and only permitted when the needs of the establishment cannot be met by engaging additional staff. It should also be noted that this measure follows the conclusion of a series of collective agreements increasing wages from 7 to 10 per cent. in all the principal industries of the country to meet the increased cost of living.

IN FRANCE

Moreover, a further extension of the movement has taken place during the past year. In France an Act was passed on 21 June 1936 establishing the 40-hour week in industrial and commercial undertakings and fixing hours of work in underground mines. By the end of the year draft Decrees had been framed for 28 industries, sections of industries or groups of industries, and ten of these Decrees had already been issued. In all underground mines, whether coal or metalliferous, the working week was fixed at 38 hours and 40 minutes. The other principal industries dealt with by these Decrees were iron and steel, engineering, building, public works, textiles and bakeries. Altogether the Decrees already issued cover more than 3½ million workers.

IN NEW ZEALAND

In New Zealand an Act was passed on 8 June 1936 restricting hours of work in factories to 40 in the week. Wages were not to be reduced nor any person dismissed as a result of the reduction in working hours brought about through the Act. The Arbitration Court is required to render the 40-hour week mandatory in all industries subject to its awards or registered industrial agreements, except where the Court is satisfied that the industry could not be efficiently carried on with the shorter working week. A number of applications for exemption have already been dealt with, but though exact figures are not yet obtainable it is estimated that some two-thirds of the factory workers of New Zealand are now enjoying the benefit of the 40-hour week. The same standard has been applied to most workers on the railways, and the 44 hour week has been introduced for shop assistants.

IN RUSSIA

In the U.S.S.R., where the system of five working days followed by a day of rest is in operation, the new Constitution of 5 December 1936 lays down a "right to rest" which provides among other things for "the reduction of the working day to seven hours for the overwhelming majority of the workers."

Finally, in Belgium an Act was passed on 9 July 1936 applying the 40-hour week in industries or parts of industries where work is carried on under unhealthy, dangerous or trying conditions. This Act only becomes operative when applied by special regulations in each case, and joint committees are considering its application to coal-mining and iron and steel works. A beginning has been made by reducing the working week in coal mines to 45 hours, and the gradual extension of shorter hours to other industries in Belgium may be anticipated.

CHILD LABOUR IN U. S. A.

Five-Year Olds Sweating In Sweat Shops For Poor Wages

Pictures of children of five and upwards in United States sweatshops for 1½d. an hour are among the revelations in the current edition of the American magazine-film "March of Time" in a section dealing with President Roosevelt's new campaign to end the child labour scandal.

The present drive is to secure ratification by 36 States—the minimum vote needed for an alteration of the U.S. Constitution—of the Child Labour Amendment.

A "FASCIST" MEASURE

Since 1924, in President Coolidge's time, when the Amendment was first proposed, its supporters have been trying vainly to induce the States to accept it. Up to 1932 only six had agreed to ratification.

Roosevelt under the New Deal began to clean up industrial areas notorious for the exploitation of children, and the campaign for the Child Labour Amendment has progressed so far now that its adoption this year or next is regarded as certain.

The film gives a glimpse of the sort of opposition the exponents of the Amendment have been and still are encountering.

The Conservatives are calling it a "Fascist" measure. They complain that it usurps parents' authority, and gives the Federal Government too much control over the bringing up of American children, and that in some agricultural districts it could never be enforced.

NO LAW TO PREVENT EXPLOITATION

But shots of work that is being done now by children provide a vivid answer to the opposition. Boys and girls are shown in wood mills, in factories among dangerous machinery, working at talbes huddled in tenement rooms, doing labouring work in fields and forests.

"Nowhere," says the commentary, "is there any law to prevent children from helping parents who, hired to do piece work, are so poorly paid that the whole family must work to eke out a living."

Commonwealth Assurance Co's Branch At Ahmedabad

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail.)

A special gathering of the prominent citizens of Ahmedabad was held in Rao Saheb Lalloobhai Karsandas Hall under the presidentship of Sjt. Balvant Rai Thakor, at the time of inauguration of the Ahmedabad Branch of the Commonwealth Assurance Co. Ltd. of Poona. On the occasion, both Mr. R. N. Abhyankar the Managing Director and Mr. H. V. Tulpule, one of the directors of the Company and Ex-Mayor of Poona Municipality, were present. The Hall was crowded to its fullest capacity.

Mr. Chandrashanker G. Dwivedy was in the chair.

HOLIDAY WITH PAY

India Govt's. Attitude Condemned

The General Secretary, the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union writes:—

The Committee of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union in its communication to Government in the matter of the latter asking for its opinion on the subject of Holidays with payment, has stated that—

As regards Clause 2, the competent authority shall consult the organisations of workers alone, there being no concern whatsoever in the above matter with the organization of employers as the latter have always put themselves in class antagonism.

The Committee thinks that every person to whom the Convention applies shall be entitled after one year's service to an Annual Holiday with pay of at least one month excluding the 52 Sundays per year. The Sundays must be made clear as compulsory holidays with pay. One month is suggested because six days of the annual holidays can never fulfil the aim and purpose for which an annual holiday is given, especially in a country like India urban workers resorting to their rural homes during holidays will undoubtedly need a longer period and this can be attested from the fact that whenever taxi-drivers or Tramway drivers working in Bombay desire to go to their homes in the North they cannot return on their duty except with a sanction of as long a period as one month or even more. The Committee regrets that persons under 16 years of age are put on a very low category. The Committee suggests that persons under 16 years should have 2 months holiday with pay which will be covered by such young apprenticeship in healthier pursuits of life. Employers must open institutions where these healthier pursuits are possible.

As regards persons under 16 years of age there should be two months annual holiday with pay after one year's service.

Lastly the Union regrets that the Government of India do not propose to ratify even the most minimum conditions under the Geneva Convention. While condemning the action of Government in this direction, the Union presses for the above minimum requirements that the workers must have as regards Holidays with pay.

PROPOSED PARTITION OF PALESTINE

(Continued From Page 6)

many Arabs in the Jewish area and some Jews in Arab territory.

Both races will be sore because Jerusalem falls to neither. The flourishing Hebrew University and the big Jewish population of the city will be left outside the Jewish State.

The Arabs also lose their traditional capital, in which their religion centres and their ruling caste has its homes.

The real reason is that neither race would abandon Jerusalem to the other. And then there are the Holy Places of three religions—meaning, in modern language, the tourist trade.

So over Jerusalem and Bethlehem the Mandate will continue, with Tommy Atkins on guard over Holy Sepulchre, Wailing Wall and Omar's Mosque.

This involves an awkward but probably inevitable arrangement. A "corridor"—ill-omened word—is to run from Jerusalem to Jaffa, cutting the Jewish State in two. The Arabs must have a port, and Jaffa is a solidly Arab town.

The scheme cannot, however, be fairly likened to the Polish corridor. That established the hostile Polish State on German soil. But this corridor will be controlled under the Mandate by the British, not by the Arabs.

Unhonoured Pledges

Neither Jews nor Arabs can be enthusiastic over this compromise. Both have reason to reproach the Empire, which made contradictory promises it could not honour in full.

The Administration has a poor record. My own impression of the officials was that few of them believed in the Mandate or in the Jewish Home: they worked perfunctorily and drew their salaries.

The advocates of the Arabs' cause are apt to forget that the war settlement restored to them an immense territory in which their nationality can develop. To ask them to abandon to the children of its original inhabitants this little strip of land that was nearly worthless while they held it themselves, is to propose no heavy sacrifice.

The new Arab State, if it chooses to federate with Syria, Iraq, and Egypt, may help to build a great nation.

It is not helpful to appeal in this situation to abstract principles. The British Government cannot concede the Arab claim of independence without making provision for the Jews. Under Arab rule they could not live.

The simplest and fairest provision is to give them this modest site for their Home.

The proposal is, none the less, an admission of defeat. The ugliest aspect of it is the attempt to coerce the Jews into acceptance by a sketch of the future policy that will be followed if partition is rejected. Immigration is to be cut down to a minimum, and land purchase rendered more than ever difficult.

That is not fair dealing. The Empire under this plan has amply protected its own interests. Both the new States will be bound to serve its strategical ends.

Let no one suppose that the scheme can solve the Jewish problem. There may be room in the new tiny Jewish State for 2,000,000 Jews; but the majority of this persecuted race in Poland, Rumania and Germany can gain nothing by the change.

There is the risk that an illusory hope may weaken their resistance, while their fellow-workers of Christian origin may forget the duty of solidarity.

(World Copywright Reserved.)

"WE ABIDE BY YOUR FIGHT AGAINST FASCISM"

Lahore Students' Union Sends Message To Spanish Students

LAHORE, July 18.

The General Secretary, Lahore Students' Union, has sent the following message to the National Union of Spanish Students, in reply to a message received by him:

"The students of the city of Lahore look upon you, the courageous students of Spain, as the defenders of the liberty of the world. We have been inspired by the reckless courage, the enthusiasm, the incredible heroism and capacity for suffering, which you have maintained in face of the [illegible] Fascism.

"We realise that you are fighting not merely for your national heritage and culture; you are fighting for the liberty and progress of the world

To greater deeds still, Courageous Youth! and while you sacrifice your noble lives on the Spanish sector of the International front, we here shall fight on the Indian sector".—United Press.

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here, under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute.

If your Chemist cannot supply you, write Muller Maclean, Bombay.

A drug having a well-merited reputation in Europe gives no satisfactory result in India.

Have you enquired the reason WHY?

The tropical climate naturally requires a special preparation NERVINUS with Gold is a combination of the choicest remedies invaluable in all forms of weakness peculiar to the East it is the most powerful nerve tonic correcting and renewing blood and thereby improving function of all organs of the human body. The Elixir of Life for young and old. Rs. 5/ per Bot for one month's use MUSK LINIMENT for local weakness Rs. 2/8. Both together Rs. 7/-

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS.

SHREE GAURANGA BLDGS., BHAGALPUR.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. Thomson & Taylor Ltd., & P. M. Zaveri & Co.

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW—Cured Guaranteedly. Medicine charges on cure. Correspondence not invited visit personally. Time: 9 to 12 A.M. & 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. SUNDAY 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.) Sandhurst Road,
Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

HOW weak backward children RECOVERED STRENGTH & ENERGY

a very common complaint

MOTHER :- My children are so listless. Nothing ever makes them happy.

FRIEND :- Why not let the doctor prescribe for them ?

at the doctors.

DOCTOR :- They need a tonic and I strongly recommend BRAND'S ESSENCE OF CHICKEN, which is chicken in its most highly palatable and nourishing form. You will see a very great change in their vitality in a very short time.

two months later.

MOTHER :- Thank you, Doctor, I would never have believed such a change was possible !

DOCTOR :- Don't thank me. Thank Brand's ! Brand's Essence is the most wonderful restorative for anyone in poor health.

BRAND'S

ESSENCE OF CHICKEN

(Untouched by hand—contains no preservatives)
Obtainable in bottles from your dealer.

AGENTS FOR INDIA & BURMA GRAHAMS TRADING CO., (INDIA) LTD.

whose nearest office will be pleased to send free on request, a booklet giving the uses of Brand's Chicken Essence.

Branches: CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. KARACHI. RANGOON.

OVER 80% OF CALCUTTA DOCTORS RECOMMEND CHICKEN AS A RESTORATIVE

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT DOWN

Bullion Quiet And Wheat Easy

BOMBAY, July 19.

On Monday crossrates ruled easy.
N. Y. COTTON STEADY.
New York cotton was quiet but steady after opening easy.
BULLION QUIET.
London gold and silver ruled quiet.
WHEAT EASY.
Wheat was slightly easy. Other commodities were a shade easier.
SECURITIES STEADY.
The London Stock exchange was quiet in the absence of any important developments. Giltedged securities kept steady on scattered support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937
New York, July 19.

Previous closing	12.02
To-day's opening	11.98
Difference	—04
To-day's closing	12.01
Difference	—01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 19.

Previous closing	6.68
To-day's opening	6.63
Difference	—05
To-day's closing	6.63
Difference	—05

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 208-4
New April May	Rs. 219-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 19.

Cotton was somewhat easier to-day due to the lack of speculative enquiry with reports of favourable weather and less apprehension of weevil activity further checking business.

Trading in October commenced at 11.98 i.e. 4 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and foreign selling coupled with liquidation but the lower level attracted covering and some trade buying which caused a rally with October rising to 12.02 with a steady undertone.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.01 with a decline of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 19.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.04) 11.98/11.99
October (12.01) 11.94/11.93
December (11.97/11.97) 11.95/11.94

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 19.
12-30 p.m.

American July (6.69) 6.63
American October (6.68) 6.62
Egyptian July (9.80) 9.75
Egyptian August (9.80) 9.75

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 19.

The market was closed at night on account of Ashadi Ekadashi.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 19.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA
Indian Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7

JUTE
New Crop July August (£21 1/4) £21 1/4 value
Dunlop August (£24 sellers) £23 3/4 sellers.
Lightning August (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 1/4 sellers.

RUBBER
Spot (9 3/16 value) 9 1/16 value
Forward July September (9 3/8 paid and value) 9 1/4 paid and sellers.

LINSEED
Castorseed Bombay July August (£14 5/8 sellers) £14 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July August (£15 1/4 sellers) £15 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata July August (£13 3/8 sellers) £13 3/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£15 1/4 sellers) £15 1/4 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 19.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with October at 116 3/8 and December 115 1/2. Prices declined on general profit-taking influenced by poor weekend American cables but subsequently prices rallied on some support as a result of scarcity of contracts.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 19.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 1.28 1/2. Prices kept quiet but steady with very little doing in the absence of any stimulating cables.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.
Bombay, July 19.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)
Delivery Sept. 1937

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8	7	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	8	7	0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8	6	9
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8	6	9

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, July 19.

Previous closing	4.97 5/16
To-day's opening	4.97 1/4
To-day's closing	4.97 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, July 19.

Previous closing	4.97.05
To-day's opening	4.97.25
To-day's closing	4.97.52

FRANC RATE
London, July 19.

Previous closing	132.00
To-day's opening	132.06
To-day's closing	132.56

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 19.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.97.25 and then advanced to 4.97.27 on scattered support subsequently rising to 4.97.42.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.97.52.

France opened at 132.06 and then eased to 132.68 on further selling pressure with a somewhat easier tendency. The sterling franc crossrate closed at 132.56.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (9.966) 9.955
New York on Bombay (37.55) 37.55
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (94.46) 94.45
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—
Tin (£267 buyers £267 1/4 sellers. Steady) £266 1/2 buyers £266 3/4 sellers Quiet.
Lead (£24 3/8 buyers £24 7/16 sellers. Steady) £23 7/8 buyers £23 15/16 sellers. Easy.
Electrolytic Copper (£63 to £63 1/4) £62 3/4 to £63 1/2
Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) 107-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, July 19.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Speculators sold. Business small market quiet.

LONDON SILVER
London, July 19.

Spot	(20d.) 19 15/16d.
Forward	(20d) 20d.

LONDON GOLD
London, July 19.
Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-11) £6-19-11

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 19.

The market was closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 19.

Liverpool wheat July closed at 119 7/8 as against the previous closing at 121 1/2

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 19.

Wheat September	5	11	9
Wheat January	6	0	3
Wheat May	5	11	0
Linseed September	8	7	0
Linseed May	8	6	6

The tone was quiet

3½ P. C. GOVT PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 19.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at 2 p.m. at Rs. 95-13-0. The market was quiet.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	95	11	0
Highest	95	13	0
Lowest	95	11	0
Closing	95	13	0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 19.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £91 as against the previous closing £90 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 19.
2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£97) £97
3 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (£91) £91
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-55) (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£113 1/2) £114
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£106 7/8) £106 7/8
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£106) £106 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 3/4) £74 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£100 1/8) £100 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 3/4) £105 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 1/8) £110 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100) £100 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£108 3/4) £108 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 19.
2-30 p.m.

Very quiet conditions prevailed all around. However markets generally were steady to firm especially home industrials internationals and tin shares.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (128-9) 130-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (67-6) 67/6
Hydro Electric (£8 5/8) £8 1/2
Musical Industries (20-3) 20-3
Princhin Johnson (42-9) 42-9
Imperial Chemical (37-3) 37-3
Woolsworth Ordinary (74-0) 74-0
Realisation 1930 (£96 1/4) £96
Dunlop Rubber (33-6) 33-6
Unilever Ordinary (40-3) 40-3
Ford Motors (26-3) 25-9
Cable Wireless New Ordinary (£80 1/4) £79
British American Tobacco (125-7 1/2) 125-7 1/2
Carreas A (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (148-9) 148-1 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (31-7 1/2) 31-7 1/2
Distillers 108-6) 108-0
Bredford Dyer (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
British Celanese (£6 7/8) £6 7/8
J and P Coates Ordinary (46-9) 46-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-3) 51-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-3) 9-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary (28-10 1/2) 28-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (62-1 1/2) 62-4 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (75-10 1/2) 75-0
Tata Steel Preference (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-4 1/2) 19-9
Donaro Tea (47-6) 46-3
Empire of India (32-6) 32-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (38-6) 38-6
Gula Kelampong (42-6) 41-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (37-9) 37-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (55-0) 55-0
Burma Corporation (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£20 1/2) £20 5/8
East Rand Proprietors (56-3) 56-3
Rand Mines (£6 1/2) £6 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£12 1/4) £12 1/4
Association Portland Cements (90 7 1/2) 91-3
Trinidad Leaseholds (130-0) 131-3
Sub Nigel (£8 7/8) £8 7/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-1 1/2) 28-9
Union Corporation (£7 3/8) £7 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£50 5/8) £51 1/4
Anglo Iranian (84-4 1/2) 85-7 1/2
Burma Oil (121-10 1/2) 123-1 1/2
Musical Eagle (17-3) 17-3
Shell Transport (108-1 1/2) 108-9
Royal Dutch (£46 1/4) £46

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£63 3/4) £63 3/4
L and E Ordinary (£33 1/2) £33 1/2
L N E R Defd (£5) £5
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£22) £22
London Paris 5 per cent (£125 1/2) £125 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£79 3/4) £80 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 19.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—
General Motors (dol 52 1/8) dol 52 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 55) dol 55 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 114 1/2) dol 117 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 133) unquoted

CONTINUED SUPPORT IN INTERNATIONAL SHARES

Wall Street Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, July 19.

On the Stock Exchange the three week's account started very quietly but the underlying sentiment was quiet satisfactory. Internationals exceptionally encountered continued support. Elsewhere small gains and losses were evenly distributed.

Fareastern loans were sharply marked down on the latest developments in the Sina Japanese dispute.

Active conditions were witnessed on the foreign exchanges in the morning but the market quietened down owing to intermittent intervention of french authorities.

Wall Street opened firm.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, July 19.

To-day's closing quotations:—
Sind cotton July 20/8, Jan. 20/5/6, Punjab 18/0/3, Jan. 17/11/3.
Desi American July 24/1/6, Jan. 23/13/9 market quiet.
Wheat July 31/11, Sept. 32/3/3, Oct. 32/9/6, steady.
Gram July 23/4/6, Sept. 23/7, Oct. 23/13.
Toria July 43/11/6, Sept 44/3/6, Nov. 44/13/6.
Cottonseed 15/7, Sept. 16/0/6, Jan. 17/1/6.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Limited Trading In Coals

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Jutes continued to be steady but trading was very much restricted. In coals there was only a limited trading at steady prices. In teas only solitary deal in Bishnauth took place at 24/4. In miscellaneous Indian iron and steels opened steady and gradually advanced upto middle of the day but again eased off towards close; while there was very little to report in other stocks. Government securities ruled steady at last levels. Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities:—Three and a half per cent Government paper 95/14, three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 106/10, small lot; four per cent loan 1960/70 110/14, small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 119/15, three per cent U.P. loan 1961/66 97, five per cent U P bonds 1944 112/15.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1553 C Div; Reserve 126/4.

Railways:—Bankura Damoodar 93/8, Sara Seranjganj 100 small lot; Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur 135.

Muir Mills ord 258.

Coals:—Amalgamated 27/5; Bansra 4/6, Burra Dhemo 3/6, Bokaro and Ramgur 18, Bhalgora 3/8, Central Kurkend 8/8, Churulia 2/4, Equitable 36, Ghusick and Muslia 4/7, Kalapahari 9/14, Katras Jherriah 24/12, Mundulpore 7/2, New Beerbhoom 15/8, New Manbhoom 36/8 Parasea 1/10, Raneegunge 25/12 small lot; Seebpore 17/12, prem; Samia 2/15, Sendra 13, South Karanpur 7/8, Talcher 2/5, West Jamuria 15/6.

Jutes:—Anglo India 359, Auckland pref 128, Bally pref 139, Birla pref 121 small lot, Clive 25/12, Craig 1/3, Howrah ord 52/6, Howrah (A) pref 137 small lot, Hukumchand 10/2, Lawrence 128, Mahabir ord 103, Megna 30/4, Northbrook pref 128

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 11/14, Consolidated tin 7/4, Indian copper 3/6, Rhodesia copper 2/12, Dalnia cement pref 103, Dalnia defd 3/14 small lot, Burn and Co. ord 299/8, small lots, Burn and Co. six per cent pref 120 small lot, Hukumchand steel 10/12, Indian iron 50/5, Indian iron right 50 small lot, steel corporation ord 9/8, steel corporation pref 92, steel products 5, B. I. corporation ord 4/1, Calcutta silk ord 11/6, Calcutta silk pref 101/8, Dunlop rubber ord 19 small lot, Dunlop rubber second pref 102, Indian malleable casting defd 1/12, British Burma petrol 5/14, Titaghur paper defd 11/3, ex div small lot, Assam saws 1/13, Calcutta landing and shipping 21/6, Nawabganj 146/8, Bishnauth tea 24/4.

Debentures:—Seven per cent Mahabir jute 102/8, seven per cent 1936/51 Mahaswantika sugar 102/8.—A. P.

DEFECTIVE CHILDREN

Question Before Central Advisory Board

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

One of the matters likely to come up for consideration before the next meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education is the existing provision for the education of defective children in India. The question has long been engaging the attention of the Government of India, and a communication of the subject has been addressed to the local Governments who have been requested to forward, with their recommendations a memorandum on the existing position of the education of the physically and mentally defective children.

That the existing provision for the education of defective children in India is most inadequate and calls for the earnest attention of Education Departments in each Province, is apparent from the figures of the school-going population (6 to 11 years of age) of afflicted children in India.

The question of providing education for the mentally defective has so far attracted very little attention, and these wretched children are undoubtedly one reason for stagnation in the early classes of primary schools. The subject is one on which the Central Advisory Board might advise training colleges, psychology departments of universities and other authorities.

FOUR PERSONS BLOWN OFF?

Terrific Explosion Sequel To Fire In Gold-Smith's Shop

(From Our Correspondent)
VERAVAL, July 19.

A mysterious accident at about 8 p.m. on the 18th July on the electric wire caused fire in a silver-and-gold merchant Haji Valli Mohamed Mal's shop. There was gunpowder, potash and other materials which would easily catch fire on the upper storey of the shop. The gunpowder was soon ablaze and burst with a thunder-like sound and the stones and other articles of the ship were blown up to hundreds of feet from the place of accident. The sound was so great that the town suffered as from a short quake and some of the houses closeby had cracks in the walls. The total mortality is four, and the debris is being searched but the incessant rainfall has stopped the work. Amongst the dead are the owner of the shop, Seth Haji Valli Mohmed Mal. A baby, whose mother and father were found dead under relics, was miraculously saved. The news spread throughout the town immediately and the shops and the Royal Talkies closed business for the day.

SUTLEJ COTTON MILL STRIKE

Management's Complaints Against Workers

OKARA, July 17.

The Manager of the Sutlej Cotton Mills, the employees of which are on strike since 12th July, has sent the following telegram to the Premier of the Punjab and Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Leader of the Congress Party in Punjab Assembly, at Simla:—

"Our Mills were newly started in April, 1937. The standard of wages is slightly low due to our intention of introducing old-age pension, sickness benefit and other amenities.

"This month, the weavers have felt dissatisfied; we assured them of reasonable increase by the end of the month. but they insisted on immediate decision. Hence, on the night of the 11th instant, in consultation with the local Congress workers, we promised an increase of two annas per rupee to which they agreed. But they further demanded one rupee for the spinners also. This too was accepted. They next wanted increase for all departments, which was refused; but they were assured of favourable consideration if approached by the departments concerned.

ALLEGED ASSAULTS.

"Thereupon, the workers while going to work, got infuriated, broke through the main gate, and attacked the Mills office and the residential quarters with bricks and stones causing severe injuries to many. The Jamadars of the Mills unsuccessfully resisted. But for the timely police help, serious consequences would have resulted.

"The allegations made about the snatching away of the National Flag are entirely baseless and are meant only to discredit us.

"Now the strikers are adopting forcible means and preventing willing workers from attending their duty. Loyal employees are being molested, threatened and abused. Mills' carts conveying cotton, cloth and coal are being obstructed.

"We are trying for a mutual agreement, but the attitude of the strikers is not conciliatory."—United Press.

CONGRESSMAN ORDERED TO FURNISH SECURITY

PATNA, (By Mail).

A report received from Gaya says that a notice under Section 107 Cr. P. C. has been served on Mr. Jadunandan Sharma. President of the Gaya District Congress Committee asking him to furnish a security of Rs. 2,000 for good behaviour failing which proceedings may be started against him.—A. P.

Mr. Piareylal Sharma of Meerut, who is also included in the Cabinet, visited Lucknow yesterday and returned to Meerut. He will take oath of office when he comes again to Lucknow after two days.

It is expected by that time a decision about the remaining personnel will also be taken.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, July 19.

Anglo Iranian Oil Tanker s.s. British Lady of 3520 reg tons Capt V H Eldridge arrived on 17th inst. from Abadan with cargo of furnace oil.

Turner Morrison s.s. Nurmahal of 3380 reg tons Capt P W Palmer arrived on 17th inst. from Stewart Sound via Port Blair Rangoon Colombo Tuticorin and Cochin with timber rice and general cargo.

Scindia Steam s.s. Jalaratna of 2326 reg tons Capt E W Courtney arrived on 17th inst. from Bassein via Madras Galle Colombo Cochin Tuticorin and Calicut with rice and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Gamaria of 3232 reg tons Capt. G Hyland arrived on 17th inst. from Karachi with general cargo.

James Finlay s.s. City of Leicester of 1993 reg tons Capt J B Maclanen arrived on 18th inst from Dunkerk via Middlesbrough Hull Portsaid and Port Sudan with general cargo.

Lionel Edward's Sumatra of 3266 reg tons Capt H Hannell arrived on 18th inst. from Gothenburg via Brevik Oslo Hamburg Antwerp Rotterdam Portsaid and Karachi with general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino s.s. India of 4077 reg tons Capt P Francisco arrived on 18th inst. from Genoa via Laghorn, Naples Catania Portsaid Suez and Massowa with general cargo.

Lionel Edward's s. s. Sawolka of 3667 reg tons Capt. S J Loe arrived on 19th inst. from New York via Portsaid Suez Port Sudan Massowa Aden and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

Anchor Line s.s. Britannia of 5281 reg tons Capt W B Rome arrived from Glasgow via Liverpool Gibraltar Marseilles Portsaid and Port Sudan with passengers and general cargo

Burmah Shell Oil Tanker s.s. Masimpur of 3201 reg tons Capt D B Gower arrived from Rangoon with Bulk petroleum oil and general cargo

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Italy Maru of 4258 reg tons Capt O Kusano arrived from Yokohama via Nagoya Osaka Kobe Moji Miike Hongkong Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

DEPARTURES

O S Kaisha's s.s. Borneo Maru of 4262 reg tons Capt Y Iwasaki sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for Loading on 19-7-37.

S S Gandara (MM) for Karachi Bedi Bunder and Ntvlakhi
S S Misimpur (BSOS) for Rangoon.

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, July 19.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

2 Burdwan 2879 Japan 20-7 M M
4 Borneo Maru 4264 Karachi 19-7 O S Kaisha
Kybfels 4785 Karachi 23-7 L Edwards
8 Sturmfels 3834 Karachi 22-7- L Edwards
11 Caboto 3147 Karachi 20-7 L Triestino
12 C/Liraster 1994 Karachi 23-7 J Finlay
14 Taira 3756 Durban 21-7 M M
15 Gamaria 3756 Japan 21-7 M M
16 C/Marseilles 5309 Karachi 21-7 K Nixon
17 Coulbeg 2253 Antwerp 22-7 J Finlay

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bamora 1870 P Gulf 21-7 M M
4 Varsova 1955 N F N F M M
7 Sawokla 3667 Colombo N F L Edwards
9 Sumatra 3266 Madras 21-7 L Edwards
10/11 Gandara 3190 Karachi 20-7 M M
12/13 India 4077 Madras 20-7 L Triestino
14 Janaki 530 Malabar Coast 20-7 Malabar Steamship.

PRINCES DOCK

F Jehangir 215 Mauritius 20-7 T Morrison
Vasna 2026 Basra 22-7 M M
A Nurmahal 3380 Calcutta 24-7 L Morrison
C/R Jalaratna 2226 Rangoon 24-7 Scindia S N

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON

Mooltan 12-8-37 P and O
Corfu 19-8-37 P and O
Ranpura 22-7-37 P and O
Strathaird 29-7-37 P and O
Rawalpindi 5-8-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Derby 24-7-37 K Nixon
Britannia 19-7-37 Anchor Line

FROM TRIESTE

Cortellazzo 23-7-37 L Triestino

FROM OSLO

Ceylon 26-8-37 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Strathnaver 31-7-37 P and O

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Tango Maru 30-7-37 N Y K
Taijin Maru 24-7-37 O S K
Kidderpore 19-7-37 P and O
Toyama Maru 22-7-37 N Y K
Carthage 23-7-37 P and O
Celebes Maru 9-8-37 O S Kaisha
Hayebashi Maru 15-8-37 N Y Kaisha
Tokushima Maru 18-8-37 N Y Kaisha

FROM HAMBURG

Almkerk 5-8-37 L Edwards
Reichenfels 24-7-37 L Edwards

FROM CALCUTTA

Garbeta 21-7-37 M M
Sirsa 22-7-37 M M

FROM NEW YORK

President Monroe 22-7-37 F F Campbell
City of Eastbourne 22-7-37 F F Campbell

FROM BASSEIN

Jalapadma 20-7-37 S S N Coy
Jalaveera 17-7-37 S S N Coy.
Gazana 20-7-37 M M

FROM BASRA

Vita 24-7-37 M M
Dandolo 23-7-37 L Triestino
Baroda 22-7-37 M M

FROM RANGOON

Naringa 23-7-37 M M
Gandara 18-7-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 24-7-37 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Carthage 24-7-36 P and O
Strathnaver 31-7-37 P and O
Ranchi 7-8-37 P and O
Comorin 14-8-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 21-8-37 P and O

FOR SYDNEY

Strathaird 29-7-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Marseilles 6-8-37 Killick Nixon
Britannia 30-7-37 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Harrison 20-8-37 F F Campbell
Pres Monroe 23-7-37 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 6-8-37 F F Campbell

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Taijin Maru 8-8-37 O S Kaisha
Victoria 2-8-37 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 10-8-37 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 17-8-37 L Triestino
Italy Maru 21-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Burdwan 20-7-37 M M
Borneo Maru 24-7-37 O S Kaisha
Ranpura 22-7-37 P and O

FOR MAURITIUS

Jehangir 20-7-37 T Morrison

FOR BASRA

Bamora 21-7-37 M M
Baroda 28-7-37 M M
Caboto 18-7-37 Lloyd Triestino
Vasna 22-7-37 M M
Vita 29-7-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 4-8-37 M M
Tairea 21-7-37 M M

FOR KARACHI

Sturmfels 22-7-37 L Edwards
Italy Maru 20-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Borneo Maru 18-7-37 O S Kaisha

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Sturmfels 16-7-37
S S Jehangir 17-7-37
S S Varsova 19-7-37

EXPORTS

Bombay, July 19.

S S Sturnfels for Hamburg: 14 bales cotton coloured twist N D Kaikini; 55 bales cotton twist waste Barot Bros; 55 bales cotton fly N D Kaikini; 55 bales cotton waste clean Indian Produce Export; 55 bales cotton wast M Chandulal.

For Antwerp: 300 bags bone meal B Ardeshir; 3670 bags crushed bones S Alibhoy.

For Gdynia: 110 bales cotton raw A H Diab

S S Burdwan for Hongkong: 89 bales cotton grey yarn David Sassoon; 20 bags uplet B Govindji; 30 bdls sandalwood R Purshotam.

For Shanghai: 50 bdls sandalwood R Purshotam

S S City of Marseilles for Dunkirk: 110 bales cotton fly Chimanlal and Sons 220 bales cotton raw Bombay Company; 110 bales cotton waste Chimanlal and Sons.

For Ghent: 55 bales cotton raw Bombay Company; 110 bales cotton raw B Karsondas.

For Antwerp: 440 bales cotton raw Bombay Company; 400 bales cotton raw B Cursondas

S S Britannia for Liverpool. 60 bdls deer horns J J Rahimtoola; 667 bags linseed oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 2614 bags g nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy, 667 bags g nut oil cake The East Asiatic 55 bales wool raw S Rawjee; 60 tons manghnese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate; 2400 packets myrabollam R S Tata; 20 bdls deer horns A Gulamhosain.

For Glasgow: 14882 bags g nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Marseilles: 300 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Kybfels for Hamburg: 100 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate; 41 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 110 bales cotton waste B Premji; 100 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 516 dms castor oil A Hargovindas.

For Anewerp: 55 bales cotton waste B Karsondas; 145 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 400 bags kari seeds G Gokalchand 150 bales cotton raw B Cursondas; 385 bales cotton raw S Karamshi; 58 bags mustard seed B Balwant.

S S Gamaria for Kobe 200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading; 1700 bales cotton raw N Nagshi; 400 bales cotton raw V Lalho; 100 bales cotton raw J G Shah; 200 bales cotton raw G Dossa.

For Osaka: 300 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw B Gangadhar.

IMPORTS

S S Nowshera Agents M Mackenzie from London: 1373 loose tyres; 41 cases chemicals harmless; 67 cases news printing paper; 52 cases boot polish; 43 cases stamp paper gummed; 102 cases oil varnish; 170 cases lubg oil; 203 cases medicines; 83 bdls glucose d; 71 cases confectionery; 40 cases ale; 237 cases beer; 900 dms cement; 275 dms oil; 110 cases sausages; 30 cases golden syrup; 800 bags zinc oxide; 614 bags colours; 148 cases wines; 165 cases gin; 54 cases elect lifts; 1173 kegs paint; 382 rolls asphalt; 2286 cases portland cement; 42 cases phote plates; 350 bales newspaper; 546 cases whisky; 184 bdls tubes; 150 cases blue; 71 cases preserves; 260 kegs white lead; 200 dms red lead; 40 cases castor oil; 261 cases spirits 43 cases elect ceiling fans; 48 cases cyder; 234 dms linseed oil; 60 dms cement water paper; 32 bags bleaching powder; 53 dms printing ink; 40 cases lead pipe; 50 bdls toilet fuller earth; 128 bdls syrup of figs; 306 opus aniline dyes; 37 cartons milton; 120 bags lump whiting; 227 bdls soap; 42 cases machinery; 66 rolls floor covering; 194 cases provisions; 74 cases o stores; 400 reels coir washers; 45 cases biscuits; 39 cases ovaltine; 97 pkgs bedford chassis; 189 pkgs auto parts; 100 bags farnia; 95 cases dry distemper

From Gotenburg: 476 reels yellow card board plain.

From Antwerp: 7719 bdls round bars; 381 bdls bars; 5872 bdls m s hoops; 465 bdls m s round rods; 8674 bdls m s round bars; 509 bdls m s circles; 2675 bdls rods; 200 pkgs chicory; 120 bdls steel round rods; 100 cases iron riwets; 135 bales straw boards; 136 pcs marble; 86 cases iron square dowels; 769 cases wire nails; 183 cases panel pins; 54 bags tee hinges; 65 cases galvd staples

From Gdynia: 100 cases safety fuse.

From Havre: 62 cks aniline dyes.

From Amsterdam: 350 cases beer. 23 cases raw ivory.

From Rotterdam: 100 bags colours; 240 bags farina starch;

From Bordeaux: 20 cases picking bands.

From Middlesbrough: 36 bdls expanded metal; 75 bags iron washers; 51 cases galvd shtets; 40 bags slag wool; 200 bags zinc oxide; 75 nos chequer plates; 339 nos steel joists; 220 nos steel angles; 50 nos steel flates; 40 bags boiler covering composition.

N. Y. Cotton Prices Show Small Changes

HEDGE SELLING AND TRADE BUYING

Weevil Threat Discourages Sellers

Bombay, July 19

On Saturday prices on the New York Cotton Exchange fluctuated within a narrow range and show small changes. There was hedge selling and trade buying.

The market opened steady but declined on continued favourable weather and moderate hedge selling against Texas and South American growths. Later prices became steadier on New Orleans and trade buying and covering but the market met renewed hedge selling and speculative liquidation.

Wall Street market was quiet but steady but buying was restrained by the tense position in Congress over the re-organisation of the Supreme Court, new financial trouble in France and the uncertainty over the political situation in the Far East. Cables regarding Sino-Japanese situation are conflicting but the Osaka Sampin market is steady and to-day prices registered an improvement of 200 points.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

"Rallies were not maintained, the market weakening on foreign selling on far eastern developments as well as selling by disappointed longs. Hedge selling increased moderately while buying was restricted to scale-down covering and trade price-fixing against continued seasonally active mill consumption. The pressure was not aggressive owing to hesitancy to establish short positions in the face of the very critical growing season of the year. Crop advices were generally favourable. Nevertheless sentiment has still not crystallized on production possibilities with the trade fearing that weevils may become a more serious threat with the rainy weather.'

The New York cotton market opened at a decline of one point with October 12.01. During the course of the session prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 8 points, highest being 12.07 and lowest 11.99. The market finally closed unchanged to 2 points down. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.52c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

In the absence of any important business prices fluctuated within a narrow range in the New Orleans cotton futures market which closed unchanged on Saturday. Spot cotton prices also closed unchanged at 12.37c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with October 6.68. The market was dull and business was small. The market closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed 2 points up at 6.87d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady. Uppers futures closed at a rise of 25 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices closed 3 points up at 7.86d. per lb. Sakels futures closed 5 points higher. The Alexandria market was closed on Saturday.

LANCASHIRE BUSINESS

A Liverpool firm writes:—

CLOTH.

"On the whole, prices have been firm, notwithstanding the scarcity of new business. Here and there new prices have been taken by manufacturers who are holding cheap yarn, but there has been no general sacrifice of margins. Order books are much too healthy for any real signs of weakness to develop.

The only feature has been the substantial transactions in umbrella cloths which have taken place for Calcutta. Dhooties, light whites and fancies have also been booked for that market, but no attempt has been made at bulk operations in any of these goods.

Madras has placed orders for mulls and dhooties. Prints and sarries have trickled through for Bombay, while the up-country centres have been quiet buyers of dyed goods and fancies. Stocks in India are not oppressive and the purchasing power of the natives is better.

A more limited demand has been available from Java and the Straits Settlement but was not unexpected after the recent spell of active buying. Lawns and organdies have been booked for Rangoon and an assorted but unimportant turnover has been registered for Colombo. China demand has tapered off again and only a few trifling lots of poplins and fancies have gone through.

AMERICAN BUYING

The volume of enquiry from South America has been substantial but the refusal of producers to make concessions has checked progress. Shippers to West Africa have fought revised prices for a wide variety of goods but are not prepared to enter into important commitments.

Egypt maintains a vigorous enquiry covering all the usual cloths but the disparity between offers and quotations is often wide and actual business has been small.

Makers of typewriter cloth, Bedford cords and fine poplins have sold freely for the United States and there is more business pending. An appreciable turnover has been registered for the Dominions markets. South Africa has been best for healthy transactions in khaki drills, sheetings, heavy prints and dress fabrics.

Most of the home trade houses have been inclined to operate with caution. Goods are moving into consumption, however, at a satisfactory rate and makers are pleased with the outlook.

YARN

There has not been much activity on the spinning side. Prices have been tested freely enough but there is little eagerness to buy. Early in the week some good weights of coarse American counts were booked, but transactions generally have been on the small side. The demand for hosiery yarns has slowed down again. The feature has been the all-round firmness of prices. Spinners have held on to existing margins and should have no difficulty in continuing to do so in view of the present healthy condition of order lists. The spectacular movements in Egyptian futures have made it difficult to do business. Specialities have been booked at firm prices, but taking the section as a whole the turnover has been poor. Deliveries of most classes of yarn are being maintained on a good scale."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (10-18 a.m.) 12.07+05
New York October lowest (11-12 a.m.) 11.99—03
Liverpool October highest 6.70+04
Liverpool October lowest 6.66—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Crop account continue favourable. Weather continues favourable. Showers in some sections. Higher temperature.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from New York:—

'Scattered liquidation continuing. Forecast of hot weather for the next week favourable which may check boll weevil activity. Local speculative buying."

Messrs. Ratilal and Co have received the following cable:

Garside: Crop condition mid-July exceptionally high throughout belt. Insect damage to date heavy only scattered minor areas. Crop nearly on time well cultivated. Weekly weather forecast favourable. Clothes slow America abroad.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 19

Following unchanged New York advices the local market ruled quiet today. There was increased selling and it was freely said that there will be little export of cotton to Japan as steamer accommodation will not be available. The market opened to-day at Rs. 218/8 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 220. At this level there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 219. Short covering appeared and prices rallied to Rs. 219/8. The tone of the market was poor.

Liverpool market was due to open 2 points down and it opened 5 points lower and under scattered selling prices declined to Rs. 219 and Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 207/12. The tone was quiet.

The local market closed to-day at 3 p.m. as under, being 'Ashadi Ekadashi.'

Broach J/A	208	4	0
Broach A/M	219	8	0
Oomra July	201	0	0
Oomra D/J	199	12	0
Bengal July	165	0	0
Bengal D/J	163	12	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 19.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—				
Bengal U. P.	172	169	166	163
Punjab	172	169	166	163
Oomra No. 3	207	204	201	198
C. P. No. 1	218	215	212	209
C. P. No. 2	211	208	205	202
Broach No. 2	215	212	209	206
Punjab-Ame.	225	222	219	216
Surat	267	264	261	258
Rajpipla	263	260	257	254
Navsari	277	274	271	268

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 19.

Bengal Superfine	173/75
Bengal Fine	169/71
C. P. 1	200/02
C. P. 2	195/97
Arvi	195/97
Ellichpur	193/95
Berar	190/93
Khamgaon	190/93
Mulkapur	188/90
Khandesh	183/87
Jalna/Sailu	185/88
Burwah Sanavad	190/92
Mathia	160/66
Broach Fine	208/13
Punjab/American	218/28
Punjab 289F.	273/83
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	248/53
Surat	258/63
Navsari	274/76
Kampala	394/96

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 19.

In full-pressed Bales.	17-7-37	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh		205,943
Central India		337,357
Barsi and Nagar		174,497
Hyderabad-Gaorani		101,643
Berar		579,602
Central Provinces		114,500
Total Oomras		1,513,542
Dholera	1,753	179,538
N.-W. Provinces		10,371
Rajputana		97,128
Sind-Punjab	48	345,663
Broach	26	341,391
Coompta and Dharwar	135	72,052
Westerns-Northerns	15	39,753
Cocoanada		155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		19,452
Persian		14
American		20,033
Egyptian and African	876	411,971
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		225
Total	2,853	3,051,086

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 15th July

In full-pressed Bales.	17-7 -37	This year
Europe	1,118	458,237
Japan and China	2,633	1,444,751
Coast Ports		37,046
Up-country by Rail		263,474
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		31,196
Total	3,751	2,234,704

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, July 19

September	75.70—10
October	76.30—

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 19

On Saturday London gold prices declined 2d. to £6-19-11 and London Paris Exchange rose 200 points at 132.00. Dollar Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.97 5/16d. London silver prices improved 1/16d. to 20d. The Montreal Market was steady and closed 10 points up. The local market remained entirely closed being 'Ashadi Ekadashi.'

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 17

July	45.35+10
September	45.10+10
December	45.10+10

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 19.

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,245
Linseed	349
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	73
Gingellyseed	54
Groundnuts	1,357
Rice	4,071
Myrabollams	117
Cottonseed	295
Mowraseed	70
Gram	511
Joowar	235
Bajree	369
Indian Sugar	150
	Tons.
Coal	—

Trade Tendencies

Messrs. M. and B. Stearn have received the following cable from their Head Office:—

COTTON.

"Opinion unchanged and consider favourable conditions discounted this level."

WHEAT

"We continue in favour of the market but with increased hedging must expect more two sided market."

TIN, LEAD AND SPELTER

"Expect gradual improvement."

COPPER

"May work temporarily lower owing increased production but would buy on any moderate decline."

SUGAR

"Continues steady on good consumptive demand expect gradual improvement.

RUBBER

"Continued improvement consumption expected. Would favour purchases around this level."

Gross Earnings Of Tramways

	For June 1937	Up to the end of June 1937
	Rupees	Rupees
*Electric Supply Traction (Trams & Omnibuses)	8,64,465	47,22,883
Decrease over same period last year	5,61,423	36,89,092
		43,510

*Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 19

July	263.90+200
September	255.80+200
October	253.40+150
November	252.00+100
January	250.00+40

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London July 17.

August £15-5.

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, July 17.

October	117 7/8d.
December	117d.
March	112 1/2d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, July 17.

July	dol. 1.28
September	dol 1.27 3/4
December	dol 1.29 1/4

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 16th July	1,080
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	3,048,235
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,992,799
Increase	55,436

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, July 19.

	To-day	Total
Broach	200	34,4000
Broach	200	34,400
Oomra	50	4,650

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 178 January 183 at cross rate 4.97 5/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 937 210/4 Liverpool July 6.67 Rs. 80 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 222 Liverpool May 1938 6.69 Rs. 69 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 222 New York May 12.06 Rs. 47 3/4 at cross rate 4.97 5/16

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 17-7-37	6836000	7093000
Receipts Yesterday 17-7-37	1000	3000
Exports to date 17-7-37	5698000	6211000
Stock at Ports 16-7-37	1134000	1293000
Stock at Interior Towns 16-7-37	872000	1300000
Stock at Liverpool 16-7-37	882000	758000
Visible Supply 16-7-37	3031000	3470000
Quantity in sight 16-7-37	13118000	12383000
Quantity out of sight 16-7-37	1338000	12019000

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, July 19

On Saturday Liverpool market closed very firm following the continuance of crop damage reports from Canada and U. S. A. Lower private crop estimates of Western Canada ranging from 150 to 175 million bushels gave a fillip to the Winnipeg market. Chicago was quiet on higher visible supply and hedge selling. Broomhall cables linseed was firm on good trade Indian and New Plata. U. S. A. likely to continue buying foreign owing to small crop. Argentine weather still dry. Looks firm. The local market was fairly steady to-day but business was restricted.

Linseed September	8	7	0
Linseed May	8	6	0
Wheat September	5	11	9
Wheat January	6	0	3
Wheat May	5	10	9

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 19.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-8.
Shipment Sept. Rs. 5-14.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 6.
Kesar Rs. 10-15.
Saraya Rs. 10-10.
Java Spot F.7.00.

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, July 17

Broach J/A opening 209 3/4 highest 211 lowest 209 3/4 closing 210

Broach A/M 1938 opening 221 1/2 highest 222 1/4 lowest 221 1/4 closing 221 3/4

Oomra July opening 201 3/4 highest 201 3/4 lowest 201 3/4 closing 201 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 202 highest 202 1/2 lowest 201 3/4 closing 201 3/4

Bengal July opening 167 1/2 highest 167 1/2 lowest 166 1/4 closing 166 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 166 highest 166 lowest 166 closing 166

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-8-37) Rs. 9

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 24

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Bombay, July 15.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co., have issued the following report:—

It is many years since we can remember an American crop which until the middle of July has experienced such uniformity favourable weather. Early this month crops observers predicted heavy boll-weevil emergence unless there was less rain and since then daily weather reports have shown fair and sunny weather on practically all days.

In spite of this both the Liverpool and New York markets shew little change since the official acreage figure was published, contracts offered as hedges having been absorbed by trade buying and speculators taking their profits in wheat and transferring to cotton.

Garside's estimate of the June American consumption at 7,00,000 bales is a high one and compares with last year's figure of 543,000 bales.

In the Bombay market prices have varied within a narrow range owing to a complete lack of export demand from Japan and Lancashire. A small business to the Continent is reported but only short covering and later speculative buying of Broach on reports of too much rain upcountry have kept prices from declining.

Local Mills still enquire for the best staple Indian styles which are now practically non-existent and the basis for African has tended to harden as the supply of competitive Sudan styles is almost exhausted.

Monsoon conditions are favourable though some replanting will be necessary in the Central Provinces and parts of the Berars due to too much rain.

The threat of a serious Sino-Japanese clash has caused the Yarn market in Japan to decline as speculators had heavily overbought and are now unloading.

In our opinion there can be no steady advance in our New Crop contracts until the Japanese Government grant financial permits for new crop business or a crop scare occurs in America.

COTTON CROP IN HYDERABAD

Forecast By Nizam's Statistics Dept.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) (By Mail)

The fifth or the final forecast on the cultivation of cotton crop in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions, issued by the Statistics Department, for the year 1936-37 states that on an average of five years ending 1934-35, the area under cotton crop in the State represented at 14.88 per cent of the total area in India.

The final forecast under reference gives the estimated area under cotton, kharif and rabi and also its probable outturn harvested or expected to be harvested.

The area is estimated at 3,080,007 acres as against 3,697,749 acres during the year preceded, thus showing a decrease of 617,742 acres or about 16.70 per cent. The decrease is due to less acreage of kharif having been brought under cultivation on account of insufficiency of rainfall in the western districts. Compared with the preceding forecast, the acreage shows an increase of 0.14 per cent and it is mainly in Telingana tract due to complete returns of rabi.

The outturn in terms of bales is estimated at 499,258 bales as compared with 569,252 bales during the corresponding period of the preceding year, showing a decrease of 69,994 bales or about 12.29 per cent. Compared with the last forecast, he increase in yield amounts to 0.12 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 19

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100/3
3 per cent 1951/54	101/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103/4
3 per cent U P Bonds	96/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	95/13
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/4
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	111/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	117/10
5 per cent 1939/44	105/6
5 per cent 1940/43	107/13
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	104/4

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63	111/8
5 per cent 1945/55	120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	104/4
5 per cent 1935 Mysore	122/8

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974	108/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974	107/12
5 per cent M Deb 1949	117/8
5 per cent 1954	130/8
6 per cent K P T 1956	130/8
5 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	101/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 95/11 and closed at Rs. 95/12. Undertone: Quiet.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, July 19

B C RATE I I D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling I T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 267 5/8
Bank's buying T T 265 3/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 988
Bank's buying T T 1,008

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 3/8
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 5/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 82 1/8

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.97 3/8 17th instant
Japan London 1/2 19th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 11/16 19th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 19th instant
Java London 9.00 1/4 19th instant
London Paris 132.00 17th instant
London Belgium 29.54 1/2 17th instant
London Switzerland 21.70 1/2 17th instant
London Berlin 12.34 3/4 17th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 17th instant
London New York 4.97.05 17th instant
London Amsterdam 9.02 1/2 17th instant
London Italy 94.46 17th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-1 16th instant.
Gold £6-19-11 17th instant
Silver Londor Ready 19 15/16 16th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 17th instant
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 18th instant.
Silver London Forward 20 17th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 16th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 17th instant
Londor. Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 16th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 17th instant
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 16th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 17th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY.—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 17

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations:—

	Dollars.
Ame Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	51
Electric Power and Light	20
American Tel and Tel	169 1/4
Western Union Telg	47 1/2
New York Central Railway	39 1/2
Union Pacific Railway	130
Delware and Hudson Railway	36
U S Rubber	60
Aviation Corp.	7
National Distillers	31
Jap Imp Govt S F 6 1/2 per cent 1954	92 1/2
Crucible Steel	71
Republic Steel	40
United S Steel	116 1/4
Amr Car Foundry	52
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	15
United S Smelting	91
Anaconda Copper Mining	55 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	62
Chrysler	102
General Motors	52 1/2
General Electric	56 3/4
Socony Oil	20 3/4
St Oil of N J	70
National Dairy	20
Chase Bank	51 1/2
National City Bank	43 1/2
Amerex	26 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	645
United Gas and Electric	9
Tokyo Elect 6 per cent 1953	73 1/2

Jap Imp Govt 5 1/2 per cent 1965 78 1/2
Market quiet. Turunover 250,000 shares. Pittsburgh Screw earned in A/J 33 cents.

Tata Steel Shares Decline

PROFESSIONAL JOBBERS' UNLOADING

Cotton Textile Issues Barely Steady

BOMBAY, July 19.

It being "Ashadi Ekadashi" a Hindu holiday, the local market was open for one hour. There was a marked absence of support and prices declined under Jobbers' selling believed to be on behalf of professional operators.

Foreign advices were featureless and the Sino-Japanese developments are discouraging buyers. The French financial situation is again becoming unsettled and franc-sterling cross rate improved to 132.00.

Tata Steel Deferreds opened to-day at Rs. 1,680 and improved to Rs. 1,685 under scattered buying. This was the highest level and later on prices declined to Rs. 1,650 and finally closed at Rs. 1,665. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 351. Cotton mill shares were quiet but steady with a restricted turnover. Hydro-Electric shares fluctuated within a narrow range.

There is no follow up in the market on the buying side and in the absence of outside support, professional operators allow the market to fluctuate within narrow limits.

TEXTILE SHARES.

BOMBAY, July 19.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	305 0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	990 0
100 CENTURY	236 14
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	290 10
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	195 0
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	107 8
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	350 0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-10-3
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	156 4
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	183 12
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,725 0
100 Indore	50 0
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	98 12
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	346 4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	585 0
250 Madras United	11 0
1,000 Morarji (nil)	1,022 8
250 Model	50 0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	110 0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	259 6
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	42 3
100 Phoenix (10)	275 0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	62 8
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2,000 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	100 0
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	286 4
100 Swan (nil)	110 0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,350 0
1,000 Western (Rs. 10)	850 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	116 0
25-50 Central (As. 12)	32 14
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,545 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 19

Bombay Dyeing (991/4) 995 1000 991 992 987 993 991 990
Century (237/8) 240 235 236
Central India (290/10) 292 295 290
Kohinoor (345/10) 345 348 347 346
New Great (262/8) 265 261 259/6
Simplex (100/10) 101 100
Swadeshi (284/6) 286 285 286
Andhra (1685) 1682 1685 1680
Tata Hydro (177/13) 177/8 178/2
Tata Power (1417/8) 1417 1420 1415 1416
Tram Ord (145/15) 145 145/15
T Steel Defd (1677/8) 1675 1682 1665 1670 1657 1660 1652 1660 1655
T Steel Ord (354) 353/8 354/8 351/8 352 350 351
Tata Steel 2nd pref (160/12) 160/12
Bellapur (170/10) 170
B Steam (272/8) 273 272
B Burma (730) 732 726

125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	378	12
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	141	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	128-	12
5 Union (As. 4)	5-10-	6
CEMENTS.		
100 Associated	162	8
INSURANCE.		
100-50 Empire (Rs. 14)	950	0
15-100 Jupitor (As. 12)	16	4
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	43	2
20 Mercantile	53	0
200 Oriental (125)	4,935	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	8	2
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	170	0
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45)	1680	0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	145	15
100 B'Bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182	8
10 Broach	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	277	8
100 Poona (4)	350	0
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	222	8
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	178	2
1,000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1416	4
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	935	0
100 C. Province	95	8
100 Dhond Baramati	97	0
100 Gujarat	94	8
100 Mandra Bhon	96	8
100 Pachora Jamner	94	8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	101	0
500 Tapti Valley	775	0
MININGS.		
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs 8)	63	8
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-4)	1655	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	351	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	327	8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8.)	170	10
200 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 40)	900	0
250 BOM. STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	272	8
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	726	4
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	243	12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-8-	0
50 B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	114	0
9 Burma Corp. (As. 8.)	12	1
2sh. Indian Copper	3	5
10 Indian Iron and Steel	50	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	141	4
50 I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	48	8
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	590	0
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	535	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	627	8
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	28	8
30 PREMIER CON.	94	0
25 Tata Oil (nil)	29	4
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1537	8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	302	8
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	85	8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	527	8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	138	2
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (T.F.)	146	4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	12	12
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	103	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	99	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	155	0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1560	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192	8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	160	12
7 p.c. Vishnu	650	0
DEBENTURES.		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	109	6
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	81	8
7 p.c. Sholapur	81	4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	110	4

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List).

IRON AND STEEL

No Decline In British Demand

The following extracts from the London "Economist" on July 10 will be read with interest:—

The weekly report of the London Iron and Steel exchange reveals no decline in the demand for practically all descriptions of iron and steel, and buyers find it difficult to place fresh orders. Whilst consumers hope that the reduction in the duty will encourage the importation of larger quantities of Continental steel, to relieve the shortage in this country they are by no means optimistic owing to the heavy demand for Continental steel elsewhere. Lately, however, there has been a decline in the requirements of some countries, which may enable larger tonnages to be sent to Great Britain.

In the pig-iron market the stringency shows no signs of relaxing. Although a system of rationing has been in force for some time, many consumers have to work on hand-to-mouth supplies. While the position at the steel works has been improved by large importations of basic pig iron and scrap, producers are not free from anxiety and great importance is attached to the campaign for a national collection of iron and steel scrap.

Although there is still a scarcity of semi-finished steel, it is hoped that the position will be relieved by recent purchases of Continental semis, and an increase in the imports due against the quota.

In the finished steel department consumers are exerting great pressure to obtain deliveries against contracts and are finding it practically impossible to place orders for delivery before the end of the year.

FOUNDATION DAY OF ALLAHABAD 'VARSITY

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Mr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University and Dr. Sir U. N. Brahmachari will, it is understood, attend as representatives of the Calcutta University the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Allahabad University to be held on November 16 next.—United Press.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1937

Congress March To Council Hall

OATH OF LOYALTY TO COUNTRY AGAIN ADMINISTERED

Congress Occupies Treasury Benches For First Time In History: Desh Sevikas Provide Guard Of Honour

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

POONA, July 19.

A MAGNIFICENT AND IMPOSING PROCESSION OF CONGRESS LEGISLATORS THAT STARTED MIDWAY BETWEEN YERWADA PRISON AND COUNCIL HALL AND ENTERING THE DECORATED AND GUARDED LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER MARKED THE OPENING OF THE "NEW ERA" IN THE HISTORY OF PRESIDENCY.

FOR THE FIRST TIME THE CONGRESS HAS TAKEN UP THE RESPONSIBILITY OF RUNNING THE GOVERNMENT WITH A VIEW TO REPLACE "THE RULE OF THE SWORD BY THE RULE OF THE MAJORITY".

The assemblage of about 90 legislators in pure white khadi clothes with white caps and tri-colour flags on left shoulders brought back to one's mind the whole background that had enabled this band of selfless workers to enter the legislatures and even to accept responsibility to run the province.

If 175 people were assembling together with any semblance of power in them it is entirely due to Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress whose work during the last seventeen years has enabled India to march towards its goal by long strides. If some power had been transferred to representatives of the people it is entirely due to the service and sacrifice of millions of men, women and children who under the Congress flag courted jails, faced lathi charges and many even laid down their lives. It has never been due to easy chair politicians who have not lost a single occasion to advise Congress against direct action.

It is only that background of service and sacrifice that has enabled the Congress to dominate legislatures in no less than six provinces. As a matter of fact election figures are an indication of the popularity of the Congress and the power it wields over Indians throughout the length and breadth of India.

Oath Taken Again

The Congress legislators who assembled at 1 p.m. at Manmohandas Ramji's bungalow on Boat Club Road duly saluted the Tri-colour Flag for preserving whose honour many of them had been jailed

They took the oath once again that they would for ever strive, as indeed they had done so far, for attainment of India's goal of complete freedom irrespective of whether they were inside or outside the legislatures.

They then marched in a file headed by Mr. B. G. Kher.

THE PROCESSION.

As the procession wented its way a large number of people joined it. A volunteer carried a huge tricoloured flag in front while he was followed by five lady Congress Legislators. Then came members of the Cabinet, Deputy Leader and other officials of the party. Some members of the party were singing national songs on their way to Council Hall and shouting "Inquilab Zindabad." Halfway en route there was a drizzle but processionists continued their onward march to the Council Hall with hundreds of cyclists on their bikes around them. Since one in the afternoon a large crowd had gathered near the Council Hall and inspite of police arrangements several of them got too close to the Council Chamber. The M.L.A.'s of other parties had come earlier and were seen in the lobbies discussing the Congress Members' procession. About 25 Desh Sevikas in orange

(Continued on page 8 Col. 6)

Mrs. Hansa Mehta (extreme right) and three other lady members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Governor Administers Oath Of Office

The following communique has been issued by the Secretary to the Governor:—

"His Excellency the Governor of Bombay this morning received the Hon. Sir Dhanjishah Cooper and accepted the resignation of his Ministry.

Thereafter His Excellency administered the Oaths of Office to the following gentlemen:—

Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. A. B. Latthe, Dr. M. D. Gilder, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. M. R. Desai and Mr. L. M. Patil

The name of the seventh Minister will be announced shortly, as also will be the distribution of the portfolios amongst the Honourable Ministers."

COUNCIL HALL BESIEGED

POONA, July 19.

Large crowds besieged the grounds of the Council Hall, many invading even the Council Chamber, when the Congress M.L.A.'s led by Mr. Kher and other ministers arrived in procession for the meeting of the Assembly which commenced at 2 p.m., Rao Bahadur Chitale occupying the president's chair Swearing in ceremony began at 2|10, the first to take the oaths being the Cabinet members followed by lady members of the House. Others followed in alphabetical order. The election of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker will take place on July 21 after which the Assembly, it is understood, will adjourn for three weeks.—A. P.

Sardar And Azad Leave For Poona To Choose Muslim Minister

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President, Parliamentary sub-Committee of the Congress Working Committee and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who is in charge of the selecting of Muslim ministers in the Congress cabinets in various provinces, left for Poona this noon.

It is understood that they did not arrive at a decision regarding the Muslim member to be included in the Bombay Cabinet.

Further discussions will be held at Poona in consultation with Mr. B. G. Kher, Leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislatures.

MEHERALLY'S APPEAL REJECTED

(From Our Correspondent)

CALICUT, July 19.

Mr. A. C Happel, District Judge of Calicut, passed orders this afternoon rejecting the appeal filed on behalf of Mr. Yusuf Meherally who was sentenced to six months' S.I. on a charge of disobeying the order of the District Magistrate under Section 144, preventing him from making speeches in predominantly Moplah areas in Malabar.

Mr. Meherally is at present serving term in the Cannanore Central Jail.

NO RETURN OF CONGRESS PROPERTIES

Sind Govt. Disclaims Responsibility For Action Of Bombay Govt.

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI: July 17.

Two more tribunals with Mr. Nagarkar, Sessions Judge of Hyderabad as Chairman, have been appointed by the Governor to dispose of four election petitions. Both tribunals will meet shortly at Hyderabad.

In reply to a query as to whether the Sind Government would return property and cash confiscated from Congress during the Civil Disobedience Movement, Sir Ghulamhusain, Chief Minister, said it was impossible for the new Government at Sind to do so as the seizure was made by the Bombay Government.

JOINT MEETING OF BENGAL LEGISLATURES

Congress M. L. A.'s To Remain Absent

CALCUTTA, July 19.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Congress Party in Bengal Legislative Assembly held yesterday, it was decided that Congress members of the Assembly will abstain from attending the joint sitting of the two Houses of the Bengal Legislature on July 29, which will be addressed by the Governor.—United Press.

Governor Attends First Cabinet Meeting

Kher's Stirring Speech At Flag Salutation Ceremony

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 19.

"Under this flag thousands of Indians have laid down their lives. We have always considered that the honour of this tri-coloured flag is more important to us than our lives," declared Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Leader of the Congress Party this afternoon at 1-15 p.m. unfurling the tri-coloured flag to honour which all the Congress Legislators had assembled.

"For the first time", continued Mr. Kher, "we are entering the Councils. As for me, I have not yet seen the very face of that hall and I do not know how it is. There must be several others here who must not have seen the face of the Council Hall. But to-day we are starting on a new line of action other than the one till now followed by us to reach our goal. Let us hope that the new road that we are to tread will take us nearer to our goal, but let me assure everyone that we will never forget our objective even for a minute. In our new undertaking I hope that everyone will help us so that we might achieve our objective.

After the flag salutation all the members who were dressed in white marched in files of two to the Council Hall.

The flag salutation which was to have taken place at 1 p.m. had to be postponed for 15 minutes, as Mr. Kher and his colleagues were held up at Government House till 12-40 p.m All of them were with the Governor from 11 a.m. onwards and were introduced to different Departmental Secretaries, and, it is reported, the Governor was present at the first Congress Cabinet Meeting held at Government House.

All the Ministers excepting Dr. Gilder were dressed in dhoties and Mr. Morarji Desai did not even wear a coat and was in his kurta and dhoti.

All of them excepting Dr. Gilder were wearing chappals. While coming out they were photographed with the Governor, three on either side of him. Mr. Kher on one side and Mr. Munshi on other were standing a bit away from Governor who asked them to come closer.

Messrs. Khedgiker and S. H. Jabvala; the Labour M. L. A.'s were also present at the flag salutation ceremony in white dress but black caps.

A film of the flag salutation and the M. L. A.'s march was taken by the Prabhat Film Company.

'KHADI' FOR GOVT. SERVANTS

Frontier M. L. A.'s Notice To Move Resolution

PESHAWAR, July 16.

L. Banju Ram Gandhi, M.L.A., has given notice of the following resolution for the next session of the Frontier Assembly:—

"The Assembly recommends to the Government that, in future the uniforms which are supplied to Government servants at Government expense should be made of pure 'Khaddar', i.e., cloth which is hand-woven and is made of hand-spun yarn".—United Press.

STEEL STRIKERS RESUME WORK

ASANSOL, July 19.

The strikers at the Indian Iron and Steel Company's Hirapur works resumed last night following the advice of Mr. Maneck Homi, President of the Labour Federation, Jamshedpur, who arrived last evening at the invitation of both the management and workers.

Mr. Homi held that the strikers were not justified in walking out as the immediate cause of the strike could not be regarded as adequate for such action.—A. P.

LATHI CHARGE AT ELECTION

Sequel To Clash Between Supporters Of Rival Candidates

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI: July 17.

According to the Hyderabad correspondent of a local paper supporters of rival candidates came to a clash in Ward Seven City Municipal Elections and had to be dispersed by a mild lathi charge. wherein a few are reported to have sustained injuries.

REPEAL MOPLAH OUTRAGE ACT

Madras M. L. A.'s Notice To Introduce Bill

MADRAS, July 17.

Mr. Mohamad Abdur Rahman, M.L.A., has given notice of his intention to introduce a Bill for the repeal of the Moplah Outrages Act, 1859.

The Bill runs as follows:—

"Whereas the Moplah Outrages Act of 1859 was enacted on fundamentally wrong basis of arguments and assumptions and whereas when correct remedial measures began to be applied, the outrages have ceased to occur since long now and, whereas the retention of the Act of the Statute is quite unnecessary and wounding the self-respect of the community concerned and, whereas the repeal of the Act is necessary and expedient, it is enacted as follows: (1) It stands repealed, (2) This comes into effect immediately".—United Press.

Coronation Medals

SIMLA, July 19.

It is understood that 26,530 Coronation medals will be distributed shortly in India to non-officials who have distinguished themselves as eminent citizens or public workers and to Civil and Military Officers of the Central and Provincial Governments.—United Press

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE SWISS HEADWAITER*

BEFORE YOU SKI, GENTLEMEN, I SUGGEST YOU TAKE A LOOK AT THE TRAP-SHOOTING — YOU'LL FIND IT VERY INTERESTING!
THANKS--NOT A BAD IDEA---
6-19
THAT'S THEM--THEY'RE GOING OUT TO WATCH THE TRAP-SHOOTING!
THERE'LL BE MORE SHOOT-IN' THAN THEY EXPECT!
THEY SURE MUST SMASH A LOT O' THEM CLAY PLATES!
THOSE GUNS CERTAINLY MAKE PLENTY OF NOISE. I CAN'T HEAR A WORD YOU'RE SAYING!
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LYMAN ANDERSON
WADE DOES NOT SEE THE MAN BEHIND HIM, A GUN OUTLINED AGAINST THE POCKET OF HIS COAT!

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